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HAILING IT WITH LIGHTS

THE "brown out" in people's mind due to the frugality of food and enforced power cut is but a passing phase. The "Divali" spirit is ever buoyant and can take it. Even amidst austerity, it sees prosperity round the corner and marches towards a new horizon.

Kashmir National Militia

(SEE PAGE 5)

Business Of Getting Up

BY STEPHEN PETERS

GETTING up in the morning is no laughing matter. One man who was really worried and humiliated by the awful struggle to tear himself away from his warm bed asked his friend how on earth he managed to rise regularly every morning at 6 a.m., have a cold bath, and shave with cold water, writes the author in "Psychology".

"I don't know what you mean", the friend replied. "I SIMPLY GET UP".

That is the beginning and the end of all the wisdom and the help you will ever get from the natural early risers. What is to you—if you are not one of them—a shameful and almost agonising difficulty, is to them a perfectly simple and easy matter. They haven't the slightest sympathy for you. The only consolation you can offer yourself is that these natural early risers cannot be normal human beings, for the tendency to snuggle down under the clothes instead of leaping around outside is one of the most primitive human habits, and has a simple explanation.

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Just as a stuffy room causes yawning and sleepiness, so the warm, twice-breathed air under the bed-clothes helps to induce sleep. Dogs have the same technique when they bury their noses under their paws, and some of the earliest human skeletons found in Britain, dating back into the Bronze Age, were buried in just this position, with the hands over the face —obviously the sleeping posture. Our ancestors did it long before beds were invented.

I have to confess that I belong to the vast company of wretches who, for about ten minutes every morning, linger on between the sheets, weighed down by drowsiness and guilt. What a terrible ten minutes it is. The prospect of the day's work utterly daunts me, reducing me to a state of trembling cowardice, of which I really ought to be ashamed. Strange and sad it is to me to consider how long this has been going on, in spite of endless resolves that I shall mend my ways.

The trouble is that when the alarm clock goes off I 'always' hesitate—and so I am lost. Hesitation and thought are disastrous. The alarm clock rings. I ought to be on my feet before its tinkle or rattle or roar —however that loathsome sound may be described —is ended.

But to rise to this height of resolution would be an achievement touching the sublime. For there is no sound in common everyday experience that plunges the heart into blacker or chillier depths than the voice of an alarm clock when it speaks before even the sun has decided to leave its bed.

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Yet some psychologist assure us that the alarm clock should pull us—if we are healthy—out of bed with one vigorous tug as effectively as though we were at the business end of a catapult. Just as it did with the mother of Sir James Barrie. Describing a day in his mother's life, Sir James describes simply the attainment of the ideal achievement.

"With break of day," he writes, "she wakes and sits up in bed and is standing in the middle of the room. So nimble is she in the mornings that these three actions must be considered as one; she is on the floor before you have time to count them."

I am thinking of preparing a nice artistic gilt-edged stiff-paper card and having Sir James' words printed in violent crimson upon it. I will hang up one copy on my bedroom wall and offer other co-

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WEEK-END FUN

Mrs. Smith laid down her book and looked across at her husband with an air of suspicion.

"Henry," she said icily, "can you tell me where you were in 1921?"

"Eh, what?" he exclaimed.

"Can you tell me where you were in 1921?" she repeated.

"No. Why?" he asked.

"I'm worried," she went on, "I've just read that in 1921 one person out of every 800 was in prison!"

* *

"Heard the latest about New-rich?"

"No! What now?"

"He bought a Louis XIV bed, but it was too small for him, so he sent it back and asked for a Louis XVI."

* *

A child of nine years was asked in her examination paper: "Where are elephants found?"

She had not the least idea where elephants were found, but she wouldn't let that stump her, so she wrote: "Elephants are very big, and are seldom lost."

* *

A lady bought a parrot from a pet store, only to learn that it cursed every time it said anything. She put up with it as long as she could, but finally one day she lost her patience. "If I ever hear you curse again," she declared, "I'll wring your neck."

A few minutes later, she remarked rather casually that it was a fine day, whereupon the parrot said, "It's a heck of a fine day today."

The lady immediately took the parrot by the head and spun him around in the air until he was almost dead. "Now then," she said, "it's a fine day today, isn't it?"

"Fine day!" spluttered the parrot. "Where the heck were you when the cyclone struck?"

* *

"Thankful? What have I got to be thankful for? I can't even pay my bills!"

"Why, man, be thankful that you are not one of your creditors."

* *

It was midnight. In the smoking-room of a club a young man sat huddled in a chair. A friend entered. "Hallo, Peter!" he asked cheerfully. "Not going home yet?"

"No," muttered the despairing one, "I—I daren't."

"Why, what's the matter?"

"Matter? At eight o'clock I telephoned to my wife and gave her a perfectly good excuse for not coming straight home, and" —his voice sank to a whisper— "I've forgotten what I said!"

* *

"If conversation lags at the table, what should a hostess do?"

"Ask the guests if any of them ever had an operation."

* *

A young lady, deciding she would learn to drive a car, employed the services of a "driving school." During one of the lessons, while she was seated at the wheel in the midst of some particularly heavy traffic, the youthful instructor assigned to her leaned over and whispered: "Did I hear you call me 'darling'?"

"Sir!" the young lady shouted, taking her eyes off the road, only to be ordered quickly by the unsmiling instructor to pay attention to what she was doing.

"I did that to teach you an important lesson," he said sternly. "When you're driving, no matter what anyone says to you, keep your eyes on the road."

* *

Gert: "What do I call my fiance's mother after we get married? Mother-in-law sounds so silly."

Daisy: "Do what I did. For the first year of our marriage I just called 'Ol' when I wanted to attract her attention — after that I called her Granny."

* *

I don't mind coming and again to oblige," said the charwoman in a very off-hand way.

"That's kind of you," replied the house-wife "but what I'm really looking for is daily condescension."

Late for Sunday school, a small boy stood up before the class to explain the reason. "I tried to go fishing," he said, "but daddy wouldn't let me."

"You're lucky to have a father like that," replied the Sunday school teacher. "Did he tell you why you shouldn't go fishing this morning?"

"Yes, ma'am," said the boy. "He said he was sorry, but that there wasn't enough bait for both of us."

A new pulpit having been erected, the minister and the verger tested the acoustics.

"Stand you well to the back and see how this sounds", said the minister repeating a text.

"Fine, meenister, fine!"

"Now you go up into the pulpit and say something."

The verger went up. "I havena' had a rise o' pay for three years. How does that sound, meenister?"

ODDITIES of NATURE • by CHUCK THORNDIKE,

ONE OF THE RAREST IMPORTED TROPICAL FISH, REPRODUCED ABOVE NATURAL SIZE, HAS A RED NOSE AND PREFERS A DIET OF FLEAS!
THIS IS THE HEMIGRAMMUS BRODOSTOMUS OR, RUMMY-NOSE TETRA!
FOR THREE DAYS AN 8" GARTER SNAKE WAS CAUGHT IN A SPIDER'S WEB IN YORK CENTER, ILLINOIS, ATTRACTING NATIONAL ATTENTION! AFTER MANY BROADCASTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS— HE GOT AWAY!
the Chimney Swift USES MOUTH SALIVA TO ATTACH NEST STICKS INSIDE CHIMNEYS!
BLOODHOUNDS HAVE BEEN KNOWN TO FIND MISSING PERSONS OR ESCAPED CONVICTS, FROM "SCENT TRAILS" ONE WEEK OLD!
chuck THORNDIKE

The teacher was explaining to her class that they should always try to give happiness to others. Taking out a little girl in front, she asked, "What have you done, in the last few days, to give joy to anybody around you?"

"Well," said the little girl, "I spent Sunday afternoon with my Aunt; and when I left, she was delighted."

* *

A guide was showing a visiting Englishman over the battlefield of Bunker Hill, just outside Boston. "This is Bunker Hill monument. This is where Warren, our famous American general, fell."

The English tourist looked up at the lofty shaft and observed: "Nasty fall. Killed him, of course?"

* *

Picking up his car at a garage a doctor was indignant at the size of his repair bill.

"All this for just a few hours work"? he protested. "Why you charge more for your work than we do in the medical profession!"

"Well, now" said the mechanic "that's just how it should be. You doctors have been working on the same old model ever since time began while we mechanics have to learn a brand new model every year!"

* *

Correcting examination papers at a certain university is not all dull routine. Now and then the professors come across some choice "boners" like these:

"The dome of St. Clement's is supported by eight peers, all of which are unfortunately cracked."

"Browning wrote principally heroic entiets".

"Shakespeare lived at Windsor with his merry wives".

"A spinster is a bachelor's wife".

"The object of 'he' is 'she'!"

A business executive stopped his car each morning as he passed a state institution. In the yard one of the inmates was continually going through the motions of winding up and pitching an imaginary ball.

Finally one of his friends asked, "Why do you stop each morning and watch that unfortunate fellow go through his act?"

"Well," he answered, "if things go the way they are, I'll be there someday catching for that guy and I want to get onto his curves."

* *

An insurance agent was trying to convince a prospective customer of the merits of life insurance and he kept hammering away. At one stage of his arguments he said:

"Why, insurance is the greatest thing in the world. No man should be without it. I even carry a dol. 50,000 policy myself, payable to my wife."

"That's too much", snorted the harassed prospect. "What excuse can you give her for living?"

* *

They were getting up a ball game in a small town and lacked one player. They finally persuaded an old fellow to fill in although he declared he'd never played before.

He went to bat and the first ball that was pitched he knocked over the fence. Everyone stood and watched the ball, even the batter. Excitedly, they told him to run.

"Shucks", he said, "What's the use of running?" I'll buy you another ball."

* *

"The new member claims to be related to you and says he can prove it."

"The man's a fool."

"Yes, but that may be a coincidence."

They Guard Khyber Pass

•

BY G. WARD PRICE

IF any romance remains in warfare, it is on the North-West Frontier, now the boundary of Pakistan. Some of the finest chapters in British military history have been written among these barren, steep, milk-chocolate coloured mountains. Thousands of former British soldiers, from Winston Churchill downwards, now leading peaceful lives at home, have nostalgic memories of that 400 miles of "dirt-coloured sweet damnall" between Quetta and Peshawar, writes the author in 'Daily Mail'.

You have to search hard to find a British soldier there today. A few officers are still on training duties with the Pakistan Army or Air Force, mostly packing up as their contracts expire. But they may be back some day. For when you see tank-traps of "dragon's teeth" being renewed in the dark defiles of the Khyber Pass you naturally inquire the reason. "RUSSIA" IS THE ANSWER.

The menacing shadow of "the bear that walks like a man" has bedevilled this bit of Asia for a hundred years. "Whenever the moment of collision with Russia arrives...." wrote the Viceroy of India, Lord Lytton, in 1878.

So millions of pounds and thousands of British lives were spent in occupying, fortifying, opening up and railway-tracking this wild and sterile country as a defence against the same danger that now threatens it."

"Every mile of this road has been paid for in British blood," said the Pakistan colonel by my side as we drove through the Khyber Pass.

Though the white-and-green crescent flag of Pakistan now flies over the great forts of Jamrud and Landi Kotal that guard the Khyber, the British have left their signature there till the solid rock crumbles. Carved on these mountain walls are the badges of the British regiments that passed between them.

Shaped like the tombstones of a vanished army the memorials range in date from the mid-nineteenth century to 1947—the year when the British handed over the foreign defence and internal peace of India.

I counted a dozen regimental crests on a single cliff-face—the Cheshires, the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, the South Wales Borderers, the Essex Regiment—an Army List in stone.

Yet if you drove through the Khyber today with your eyes shut you might think they were still there, for English words of command ring out in the narrow pass, and you may hear the pipes playing 'Auld Lang Syne.'

Even in outward fashion there is a close resemblance, so near is the Pakistan Army in spirit and appearance to the British—the same uniforms, the old "spit and polish", the neat whitewashed cantonments, the comfortable officers' messes that the British built, with silver cups over the fireplace, foxhunting pictures on the walls, and English periodicals lying on the table.

•

Between Pakistan and Russia lies only the STATE of Afghanistan.

The actual frontier is guarded by the Khyber Rifles, a smart regiment of irregular troops under control of the Political Agent, and by a local police force called 'khasadars'.

But the Khyber is only the tail-wagging end of the frontier; the bark and bite are at the other extremity in Waziristan. The British conquered all that country in the days when troops moved on foot, and the tribesmen with their rifles were as well armed as their invaders.

Now modern war material has reduced these mountain looters and feudists to no more than a nuisance level.

They snipe at motor-cars, not with a view to hitting them, but to maintain their title to the £7,000,000 annual subsidy that the Pakistan Government pays the 700,000 clansmen to keep them quiet.

So there is no access by road to Razmak, the famous fortified position on a plateau amid high moun-

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OUR DELHI LETTER

From Our Correspondent

Votes Go To Highest Bidder

INSIDE STORY OF DELHI ELECTIONS

Congress Opponents Fail Due To Disunity

DELHI had the most crowded three weeks under review. The municipal elections, the two-day Congress session. Parliament going into a stage of hibernation, the birth of Jan Sangh as an all-India body, the death by assassination of the Pakistan's Prime Minister, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, the visits of the Burmese Prime Minister, Mr. Thakan Nu and the ex-Governor of the United Bengal, Mr. Casey and the London High Commissioner, Mr. Krishna Menon's desperate bid to stick on to his job provided excitement to New Delhi and its people.

Delhi is not a city. It is not even a town. It is a grown up village, where wagging tongues flourish and scandal mongering has become a fine art. In such a setup, it is difficult to predict that the sweeping victory of the Congress in Old Delhi's Municipal Elections was an indicator of shape of things to come. Congress it may be added, fought the elections, not on the basis of local politics or pledges but on all-India issues of secularism versus communalism. The issue therefore is whether the Congress victory in Delhi was the triumph of secularism over communalism?

CONGRESS SCORES

Feudal forces are still strong in Delhi. Men are respected, not because they are good but because they are the sons of someone who is respected. Then again, it is alleged that the voters often behaved as if they were a commodity and out for sale to the highest bidder. According to one conservative estimate, forty-five lakhs of rupees were spent on the Old Delhi Municipal Elections.

Out of 4,38,517 votes in 47 wards, 2,97,860 or 67.91 per cent votes were polled. The Congress polled 1,47,639 or 49.56 per cent of the votes, Jana Sangha, 67,446 or 22.64 per cent of the votes and others 82,783 votes. In other words, 1,50,229 or 54.44 per cent of the votes were polled by non-Congress candidates. In a country where the Congress could get a lampost elected four years ago, this should be regarded a landslide. The Congress swept the polls, not so much by its own strength, but by the disunity amongst its opponents. Two hundred and forty-seven candidates contested elections for 50 seats.

NEHRU'S POLICY PAYS

Napolean was once told by one of his courtiers that a soldier could do anything but sit on his own bayonet. Liaquat Ali Khan's assassination is an ugly chapter in the history of this sub-continent. It also shows how dangerous it is to excite human passions and war hysteria. Liaquat Ali Khan's assassination has followed the reverse gear policy of Pakistan's war preparations and Clenched Fist.

Here lay the wisdom of India's Prime Minister. In the face of untold provocations from Pakistan and equally strong agitation by his own country men India's Prime Minister stood like a rock. He did not play Pakistan's game by losing his head He kept calm and collected. His policy has paid large dividends.

The headquarters of the Congress High Command present an appearance of a district court in these days. The whole place is crowded with candidates who are seeking the Congress tickets Against each candidate selected by the Pradesh Congress Committee, there are at least ten appeals, each complaint claiming the highest degree of "Integrity" for himself and equal degree of lack of integrity for his opponents. Poor Sri Prakash and his colleagues of the Screening Committee are snowed under by these appeals.

Mr. Krishna Menon is becoming an embarrassment to his friends. The Auditor-General's reports, Parliamentary debates and newspaper comments have given a mild hint that the honourable gentleman should quit the stage which he had been occupying for long against a hissing audience. His diplomatic illness was brought in to make it easy for him to go. Mr. Krishna Menon has refused to take a hint. He say that he is perfectly well, when it was pleaded that he had been ailing for sometimes. "I shall stay in London, as India's High Commissioner, so long as I live" are his commands. "I will resign, if I am transferred", says he, when newspaper reports gave him another assignment. Churchill's victory may bring about a change.

The Burmese Prime Minister is a clever diplomat. He gave a Press Conference and left the pressmen guessing what he discussed with India Prime Minister apropos the Japanese treaty. He praised China. He also praised Pakistan. He was also appreciative of Anglo-American bloc. And to any inconvenient question, he gave a smile or pretended that he did not understand. He had some excellent A. D. Cs. When discussion developed into dangerous channel, one of them said, that he kept his Prime Minister's time and in another five minutes, his Prime Minister must leave them.

CONGRESS PLAN

The Congress resolution on Economic Programme was a jumble of high sounding sentiments but untranslatable into action sentiments. The Resolution is the Congress Manifesto summarised The resolution says that "inequality should be reduced through measures such as enforcement of minimum wages, levy of betterment fees in kind and of agricultural income-tax and control of land values." So far so good, but will the Congress leaders tell the cultivator that he should vote for them with open eyes and clear understanding that in case they were returned to office, his land values would be controlled and that he would have to pay a betterment fee in kind. The result may be a near disaster, if they did so.

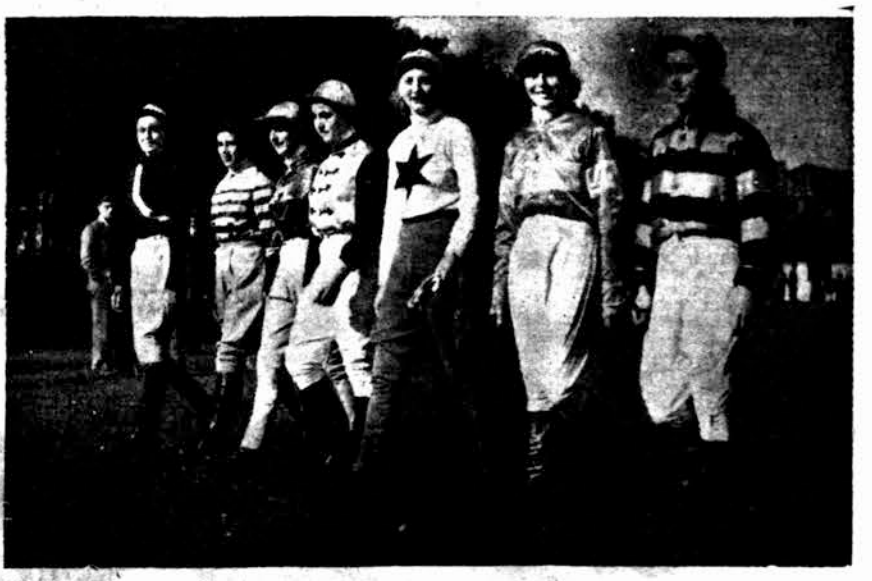
The resolution, further says:— "The agrarian system should be so organised that fruits of labour are enjoyed by those who toil and the land is worked as a source of wealth for the community."

It will be a test of the Resolution, if the Congress High Command refused tickets to all those who did not toil for their living. The resolution in its essence is anti-absentee landlords. It is a paradox that while landlordism is being abolished, new absentee landlords were created by the Congress Government in the Punjab.

The resolution has accorded first priority to agriculture followed by small-scale and cottage industries. Industries in public and private sectors are placed last in the list of priorities. If this is to be the shape of things to come, why should crores be spent on national laboratories remains inexplainable. Only such Laboratories should be organised as would be useful to agriculture and small and cottage industries.

The Congress session passed no resolution in favour of Hindu Code Bill.

GORDON'S NIECE WINS



The Newmarket Town Plate, the only horse race in which women can become jockeys, was won by 19-year-old Betty Richards, riding "Queensland". She is the daughter of jockey Cliff Richards, and a niece of Gordon Richards. Photo shows: A group of women jockeys prior to the race. Betty Richards, the winner, is on extreme right.

NAZIMUDDIN ON TOP

Will He Usher In New Era In Indo-Pak Relations

BY "P"

THE following is a pen-portrait of H. E. Al-Haj Kwaja Nazimuddin, the new Prime Minister of Pakistan. The writer who has seen him at close quarters in Bengal during the last decade, declares, that you can never say anything certain about the working of Nazimuddin's mind, since he acts according to the prevailing circumstances around him, never taking into account what his today's action would produce tomorrow!

The question is often asked as to who really benefited from the creation of the new State of Pakistan? There is only one answer to it. It is the PUNJABI Muslim The barristers of Lahore and the bountiful landlords of the West Punjab in general, want to make Pakistan a play-ground for their pet passions in power politics, but an ironical fate is determined to continually put non-Punjabis in vantage positions, ever since this infant State came into existence. The Founder Mahomed Ali Jinnah was a Sindhi by birth, Liaquat Ali the first Prime Minister he chose was a CHOTA Zamindar from U. P. And now, Liaquat Ali's Successor is an East Bengali, Kwaja Nazimuddin. He also succeded Jinnah as GOVERNOR-GENERAL three years back

Jinnah's Confidant

Nazimuddin claimbed up the political ladder in the League heirarchy, out of a peculiar situation in Bengal politics, eight years ago.

Fazlul Huq, as Premier of that Province, was not an all-too faithful follower of Jinnah Occasionally, he defied his HOOKUMS. They finally fell out. Taking advantage of such a situation, Nazimuddin built up his political fortunes brick by brick, until at last Jinnah found that he could trust no Bengali Muslim better than Nazimuddin!

Jinnah's confidence in Nazimuddin was created on firm grounds. Nazimuddin talks less, has no flashy ways about him. He can bend where bending is necessary, withdraw himself into seclusion like a saint if he found that the cause would suffer if he didn't. He has politeness in language and behaviour, strength of will and purpose, and a steady loyalty to the ideals nearer to his heart. He is not TOO CLEVER like Suhrawardy, neither scintilliating, nor sinful in thought or action

He followed Jinnah with a religious devotion on the basis of "My leader, right or wrong"! Well, that was what Jinnah too expected of his followers, you know!

Nazimuddin comes from the ancient family of the Nawabs of Dacca. Born on July 19, 1894, he went to Aligarh for higher studies, once his high schooling was over in Dacca. Later, he went to England and studied in the Dunstable Grammer School and finished off at the Trinity Hall Cambridge.

On his return to Dacca at the end of the 1914 World War, Nazimuddin entered po-

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The Famous Astrologer

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Not A Prisoner Of Technique

INDIAN MUSIC MUST CHASE NEW HORIZON

BY DR. NARAYANA MENON

THE problems of music in Free India are many and varied. Tradition must be given its due place of honour, but at the same time the march of music towards a new horizon must not be arrested. Tradition, aesthetics and emotion should have free play in making music mirror the spirit and the urge of the times. This is not possible, if musicians who are now displaced persons and refugees because of political changes, are not rehabilitated and restored to their rightful place.

THAT Indian music is an ancient art is common knowledge. But what are the implications of its age? Is age by itself a criterion of the greatness of any art or is it merely a reflection of past greatness? Is an ancient heritage hidebound by rigid laws of theory and practice conducive to a healthy growth in the future? What is its relevance to present theory and practice?

These are points worth careful thought. China, for instance has perhaps a longer record of history and culture than us. So has Egypt, writes the author in Hindustan Standard Puja Number.

The Catalogue General des Antiquites Egyptiennes du Musee du Caire published by the Egyptian Government two years ago gives accurate descriptions and pictures of musical instruments 4000 years old and indications of a musical notation, both of which point to an art at a high stage of development. But somewhere in the history of Egypt the link with this historic past is lost and it seems doubtful if contemporary Egyptian music can be related to this past.

Indian music may be younger but we have a longer history of an unbroken tradition with recognisable landmarks than perhaps any other system known today. This is an important point. Tradition means the accumulated heritage of centuries. A break in the link would make its validity dubious.

Lost Moorings

There can be no question of the validity and strength of our tradition. But today it is in a sad state. There is an almost complete break between musicianship and scholarship. This break started in Northern India at any rate, at least 500 years ago. Practising musicians and teachers today haven't the requisite scholarship to place the art in its correct perspective and get their proportions correct. And the scholars are often too divorced from the practical difficulties of teaching and singing to make their contribution really effective. The result is that theory is divorced from practice and both suffer.

There are exceptions, of course. Pandit Bhatkande in the North is the most outstanding example and there are many instances in the South of musicians who combine musicianship with wide scholarship and understanding of theory. But on the whole the position remains disturbing. And for a regeneration of the art, two things are vital.

One is to rediscover our bearings and thereby create a wider and deeper appreciation of the art itself as it is today; the other is to give musicians the opportunity to work for this regeneration in honour and economic security.

Let us take the first. The last two hundred years have been a period of unloveliness and prideiessness in our cultural life. We have, to some extent, lost sight of the real thread of our musical development. So first of all, we have to find our true authority. We have to sift history from legend; aesthetics from dogma; theory from formalism; execution from rigid canons. Texts have to be edited and studied. Current knowledge has to be collected and codified in as precise and scientific a manner as possible.

Spirit Of Texts

History, as traditionally understood, can help us enormously in the understanding of an ancient art. But that shouldn't blind us to known and verified facts. Texts have to be understood in the context in which they were written and the application of the knowledge so gained should not be rigid. Many scholars have a tendency to go too much by the letter of the text. This is dangerous and misleading. Musical practice, musical intervals, even musical aesthetics are not static things which can be perpetuated for ever. They change with current practice and are evolved in the course of day-to-day singing and playing.

The best work, as far as I know, in this line is being done at the Music Academy, Madras. The Academy has an Experts Committee which consists of both leading practising musicians and scholars. During the annual conference the lakshanas of various ragas, the authenticity of names, of compositions, the dates of important texts, the discovery of new manuscripts, the interpretation of known and old texts are all thoroughly discussed. The discussions reach high standards and the findings are published in the journal of the Academy. In recent years the presence of North Indian musicians like Pandit S. N. Ratanjankar, Sri Ravi Shankar and Sri Gyan Prakash Ghosh have led to a better understanding of the close affinity of the Carnatic and Hindusthani Schools. Prof. Deodhar at Bombay, Sri Rabindralal Roy at Patna, Sri Suresh Chandra Chakravarty and Sri Birendra Kishore Roy Choudhury at Calcutta are all doing excellent work. M. Alain Danielou at Banaras has done useful work on acoustics and intervals and Pandit Onkarnath Thakur has by his presence and his teaching brought distinction to the school of music at Banaras. But only the fringe of a vast unexplored region has yet been touched.

Status Of Artiste

Equally important as this kind of accurate study and scholarship is the status of the professional musician. No art can be healthy, if its practitioners are not. The artist or the genius thriving on poverty and neglect is mere romantic nonsense, made up usually by people who have never in their life gone without a meal.

The first thing to do is to give the professional musician his self-respect. And now I am not thinking of the few well-to-do, well-established musicians, but the many unfortunate ones who eke out a livelihood by teaching, by an infrequent broadcast and perhaps a still more infrequent ill-paid professional engagement. They constitute the main body of the profession.

On their self-respect, their economic security and their passion for the art will depend the musical future of the country. Economic security does not merely mean that they should have more money. That they should, of course. But they should have all the advantages money can bring i.e., a good general education, congenial surroundings, enough leisure, in short, amenities for a reasonably full life like any other decent member of the community.

This is now the case in Europe, particularly in the Soviet Union where a musician is a highly-respected member of the community. Even in Europe this hasn't always been the case. Mozart ate with the servants when in the service of his patron. With the disappearance of the princely courts, here in India, the musician has lost even the feudal amenities of a patron to feed him though even that was bad enough. The result is that a great deal of the best talent—the children of good musicians, for instance —are looking to other professions for a decent livelihood.

Duty Of The Public

The public must become the real patrons of music. Other institutions like All-India Radio can help. But the public will have to take a hand. That means organised concerts, organised teaching and an over-all organisation of musicians which will see to it that the rights of musicians as citizens are not violated and that they are not exploited by unscrupulous impressarios. In Madras organised concerts are the order of the day. This is having significant and far-reaching effects on the music itself.

The public wants to hear their favourite musicians and their favourite ragas and they cannot go to concerts round the clock to hear morning, noon, evening or midnight ragas. The result is that the rigid time theories about ragas is breaking down.

The public also want to hear not one or two ragas, but all their favourites. So most musicians at a three-hour concert sing something like a dozen ragas. This has brought to the singing of ragas a discipline and an economy which all-night sittings before a patron could never have.

The result is that concerts have now a plan—start with a Varnam (which is something like an etude), then go on to five or six pieces in different ragas leading to a full and elaborate exposition of one raga in which the Pallavi—the centre piece of the concert—will be rendered. Once the Pallavi is over, the concert concludes with one or two light pieces and perhaps a raga mala. There is a great deal to be said for such a programme in days when most people have little leisure and want to make the most of it. For better or for worse, this has come to stay in the South and chances are that with more organised concerts, this will spread to other regions as well.

Universities

Organised teaching too is on the scene. Many universities, notably Madras, Banaras, Baroda have full-fledged faculties of music where you can get a degree in music, a post-graduate degree afterwards if you like, and even a doctorate. Then there are institutions like the Swati Tirunal Academy of Music in Trivandrum, the Annamalai College in Chidambaram, the college of Carnatic Music in Madras, the Gandharva Vidyalaya of Bombay, the Marris College of Music, Lucknow—all of them under first class musicians of culture and wide outlook. The standards of teaching, naturally, vary.

We haven't yet evolved scientific ways of teaching music, methods suited to present times and methods calculated to eliminate the often unnecessary rigours of the Gurukula system. And we haven't yet arrived at a happy formula which will assure the professional music student the benefits of an education in the humanities.

In the meanwhile we must see to it that the older of our masters are not loss sight of or their time wasted. Groups of selected students could and should be attached to them to get that finer sense of style and discipline which only close and continuous contacts can give. Full and carefully chosen recordings of rare ragas and rare pieces by such masters should be made and used for study and analysis.

Then there are the new needs of the changing patterns of our lives. We are no longer a feudal agricultural country, but a modern democratic nation. The expression of this new consciousness would require new idioms. Concerted music is on the scene. Incidental music figures prominently in our new plays, in broadcast features, etc. Our subtle over-refined chamber music may be inadequate for such purposes. Western music is a young art, active, dynamic, vital. It can be lyrical, narrative, dramatic It can describe a situation, tell a story. It has been, in fact, a handmaid to every kind of human activity and has all the range and complexities of life itself. We may have to take a leaf out of this.

Harmony In Music

This may mean the beginnings of harmony in Indian music. Harmony is not something that you can impose overnight without rhyme or reason on any system of music. In the most integrated Western music, the pattern of the melody and of the harmony take shape in the mind of the composer simultaneously. In harmonising Indian music one has to choose the melodies carefully

Some of our melodies, particularly those which depend on 'gamakas' or 'meends' for their very life and which use small intervals may prove refractory to harmonisation. Sometimes such melodies lie within the purview of classical music; sometimes they lie in the realm of folk music. But the important thing to ask oneself when orchestrating or harmonising Indian music is whether it enhances the beauty of the melody.

There is no point in orchestrating a melody just for the novelty of it when a single instrument could have rendered it infinitely more beautifully.

I do not share the view of a lot of musicians who fear that such unorthodox developments may be the beginning of the end of our traditional music. Not for a moment. The two serve different purposes and can exist side by side. The most unorthodox experiments in music have always, in any case, been undertaken by musicians who have been great enough to turn them into accepted practice in the matter of generation. This has been so even in India. Amir Khusru must have shocked his contemporaries with his innovations. Venkatamakhi's 'Melakarta' classification must have seemed so unorthodox in his day that even he was a little hesitant to take to it completely. Dikshitar, similarly, by his use of borrowed 'ragas' and Swati Tirunal by writing Hindusthani songs would have shocked their contemporaries.

Today, perhaps, the best 'orchestral work' that can be heard in Indian music is the work of Ustad Alauddin Khan. And musicians like Ravi Shankar, Timir Baran and Jayarma Iyer who are doing the most significant work in orchestration have very orthodox and traditional musical background. Just as in Europe the growth of the Symphony Orchestra has not killed the writing of chamber music, so here in India there is no reason why our traditional solo music should not flourish side by side with new types of concerted music which may be pointers to the shape of things to come. This is not merely swimming with the tide. It is a recognition of necessity.

When Churchill Met Stalin

CROCODILE HELPS UNDERSTANDING OF MILITARY STRATEGY

IT is impossible to apply the ordinary standards of criticism to Winston Churchill's "The Second World War" series. One might as well try to review a new volume of the Telephone Directory. All that need be said of 'The Hinge of Fate' (Cassell, 25s.) is that it is utterly absorbing as its predecessors. Even Mr. Churchill's bitterest opponents, even those who pressed a Motion of Censure against him in the House, must find it so, writes Webster Evans in John O'London Weekly.

The period covered is from the beginning of 1942 until the spring of 1943, a period that marked the turning point of the war. The United States and the Soviet Union were now, for different reasons admittedly, in the struggle with us. Such a partnership, if at times it seemed a strange bedfelowship, was bound to win through in the long run.

All the same, 1942 had its shocks and dark moments. The Japanese over-ran Singapore, the Germans were only fifty miles from Moscow, Rommel little more from Alexandria. We had along and hard way to go before we could breathe that sigh of relef when the news broke in October of the resounding victories at Stalingrad and El Alamein.

All the hopes and fears of those months that now, mercifully, seem so far away are brought out in these packed pages. For the ordinary reader there is the sense of looking on at the great events of the time with something of the aloofness of the Dynasts. For the student of military affairs—particularly for those who served in one of the theatres of war during the period covered—it is instructive to see how the strategy of the various campaigns was planned and implemented. Even the blunders—and some of them now seem shocking ones—have their interest and their lessons in retrospect

Mr. Churchill is not slow to chide if he feels the occasion demands. In such matters, for example, as Generals Auchinleck and Ritchie's handling of the desert battles that led to the fall of Tobruk and the retreat to the Alamein line, he certainly doesn't pull his punches. Take this, from a message to the War Cabinet sent from Cairo, just after Auchinleck had been replaced by Alexander:

I am sure we were heading for disaster under the former regime. The Army was reduced to bits and pieces and oppressed by a sense of bafflement and uncertiainty. Apparently it was intended in face of heavy attack to retire esatward to the Delta. Many were looking over their shoulders to make sure of their seat in the lorry, and no plain plan of battle or dominating willpower had reached the units.

How veterans of the Eighth Army will swallow this, I don't know. True, however, there was a sense of frustration and

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Sons Of Kashmir Take Up Arms

NATIONAL MILITIA SAVED SRINAGAR FROM CHAOS

WHEN the Maharaja of Kashmir left the state capital — Srinagar — the threat of raiders to the city was imminent. Even before the arrival of Indian troops by air from Delhi, it was the National Militia which took over what arms there were from the State forces and not merely saved the capital from chaos but infused confidence in the population and prepared to repel the raiders.

If anything Dr. Kaumudi's appraisal of the National Militia's work is very moderate but shows what inspiration can do to defend the hearths and homes in face of threatening invasion.

BORN out of the unprecedented events of the terrible days of October, 1947, when the very existence of the Jammu and Kashmir State was in peril, it was the Kashmir National Militia which proved to be the greatest bulwark against the onslaughts of the barbarous hordes from the other side of India's borderline.

The greatest thing about this National Militia was that it was a spontaneous response of the inner urge of the people of this State to defend their hearth and homes against all intruders. The Volunteers of this National Militia pledged themselves to defend the honour and liberty of their dear Motherland as well as to fight the enemy battering at the doors of the capital city of Srinagar, on that fateful day of October 26, 1947.

"Soldiers of love and peace", was how Sheikh Abdulla described the volunteers of the Kashmir National Militia on January 15, 1949, while paying a tribute to their services in the most critical days of Kashmir's history.

"The history of an army in every country," said the Sher-i-Kashmir, on this historic occasion, "is different. Some countries maintain armies not only for the purposes of defence, but also for purposes of aggression. But you are definitely soldiers of peace and love". These observations reveal the real motive and purpose behind this semi-military organization, which was the first of its kind in the history of Kashmir.

But while the National Militia came into existence essentially to defend and strengthen the defences of the State, it also served as a great resurgent force, and it was well suited for the job too. The entire structure of the civil administration had been shattered: the Maharaja with his costly belongings and royal paraphernalia had departed for Jammu, and the people and the defences of the State had been left to their fate. Indian troops had not yet arrived in the capital. The morale of the people had sunk low. It was in the midst of such chaos and confusion, when the enemy was still buoyant with the flush of his victories at Muzaffarabad, Domel, Mahura and Baramulla and was hoping to be in Srinagar, that men of Peace Brigades and volunteers of the National Militia, came forward to save their defences against heavy odds. When all seemed lost and the enemy was not far off, popular leaders like Ghulam Mohd. Bakshi and Sadiq reorganised the defences of the city of Srinagar. Multitudes of the capital citymen, women and children, old and young, infirm and healthy, rich and poor—all came forward and joined the ranks of the National Militia.

It was a struggle for their national existence.

Struggle For National Existence

The members of the Home Guards took possession of the arms and ammunition from the fleeing State forces and repaired their fortress of defence: the women-folk, discarding the privacy and security of their home life, rushed to the National Conference headquarters and pledged themselves to defend the country as the rear guards.

The ranks of the National Militia swelled and military men and citizens —all joined the common front and, with their newly-acquired arms and ammunition, were successful in keeping the raiders at bay, thus saving Srinagar from falling into the enemy's hands.

The Kashmir National Militia, or the Home Guard organisation as it was called, thus stands distinctly apart from the old traditional type of army of a State so familiar to us. It was not an army composed of careerists or mercenary soldiers, nor purely a combatant force maintained and supervised by the State for defensive or aggressive purposes; nor did it constitute a conscription army to fight the wars of the State. It was a voluntary force of the people brought into existence by their spontaneous will. Its soldiers fought not for purposes of aggression but for the preservation of peace and security.

Sound Nucleus

The Militia had devised an 'ad hoc' military machinery. Its characteristic feature was that it was evolved not from above but from the bottom. The Militia falsified the old theory of the physical incapacity or inferiority of the Kashmiri to bear arms.

With the beginning of the Dogra rule in 1846, the army had become a monopoly of the Dogras. The Kashmiri-born people— Muslims or Hindus— could find hardly any opportunity for entry into the State's armed forces.

This distinction was due to the policy of general distrust or partiality the Dogra rulers pursued. It was the grave national emergency which inspired the Kashmiris to fight the raiders heroically and, incidentally, knocked the bottom out of the old theory that the Kashmiris were not a martial race or that they were inferior to the Dogra fighters. The Kashmir National Militia, appropriately enough, served as a sound nucleus for the building of the future State Army in which Kashmiris could hold posts of trust and responsibility.

In the days of this heroic struggle, members of the Kashmir National Militia did yeomen's service to their State. They not only organised the defences of Srinagar and held back the raiders but also fought side by side with the Indian Army on a number of important fronts, thus saving many a serious situation.

In those early days of its campaign, brave soldiers of the Militia like Mohammed Maqbool Sherwani, Somnath Bira, P. N. Zadu and Abdul Ghani threw themselves wholeheartedly into the national struggle and hastened the defeat of the enemy.

Later, these soldiers of Kashmir met their heroic deaths in historic battles.

The bravest amongst these, however, was Maqbool Sherwani, who was literally crucified by the marauders, and whose body bore no less than fourteen bullet holes all over his body. When it re-entered the battered town of Baramulla, the Indian Army found the bullet-ridden body of this great martyr tied to a pillar-post in the market square!

Such were the atrocities perpetrated by the tribal 'raiders'

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A PROUD MOMENT

Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, shaking hands with a member of the Children's Brigade.

FROM HEARTH TO PARADE GROUND

Brave Women Take Up Arms.

BUDDING DEFENDERS

View of a training camp of the Children's Brigade in picturesque surroundings, showing a few members at arms-drill.

LAST LOOK ROUND

THE Sphinx of Egypt solved no riddles, but in ancient Egyptian civilisation there is a story that specialisation reached a stage whence there could only be a return to generalisation.

For instance in the medical sphere, the doctor or physician who was handling cases of the ear treated only patients suffering from ear troubles and the man who was treating the nose handled only the nose cases. Now what happened was that even though the nose trouble was due to some ailment that had its seat not in the nose but elsewhere in the body, the nose specialist never worried about the source of the trouble, but went on treating the nose only. Naturally the specialist failed to achieve the desired cure. Then the pendulum of specialisation had a swing. And the G. P. or, as they call today in medical parlance, the General Practitioner came back into his own.

Apart from this ancient Egyptian story, recently the Madras Government has been giving considerable thought to a proposal to give preference to holders of the B.A. degree over the holders of the B.Sc. degree in the matter of selections for administrative posts under the Government. This proposal is said to have emanated from heads of several departments and found favour with the Public Service Commission on account of the fact that the B.A. degree-holders are considered more proficient both in English and in the regional languages since they study these languages for two years in the B.A. classes, while the B.Sc. students do not have to study much of these languages, particularly the regional languages, their study being confined to two years in the intermediate classes. The mastery of the languages—whether English or regional languages—has thus become the 'sine qua non" of administrative service.

Rural Service

ANOTHER proposal also comes from Madras. This time it is from Mr. J. M. Lobo Prabhu, Secretary of the Development Department of the Madras Government. He has drafted a scheme for the conscription of University students for rural work for one year as a condition precedent for the award of the degrees to them. *His plan provides that basic education should be centred on agriculture in the primary stages, and agriculture should be a compulsory subject of study in the secondary stage of education.* The author of the scheme envisages that this proposal should be worked out on an all-India basis so that the students of one university might not feel penalised with one year's loss of studies as compared to the students of other universities. On this scheme the views of the vice-chancellors of the various universities in India are being sought.

It is understood that the question of deciding on a form of social service to be prescribed for the Asiatic countries to take better farming methods to the agriculturists in the villages will be considered at a meeting in Delhi, some time in December, under the auspices of a United Nations body, when this Madras scheme is to be placed before it.

India is pre-eminently an agricultural country where more than 75 per cent of the population live in the villages and a large number of these are in some way or the other connected with agriculture in some form, at some stage of it or the other. Hence to have the "welfare" of the agriculturist before our minds and to conscript and harness the best energies of youth in the University stage of education to devote a year for the purpose is certainly a laudable object. The ever-growing population of India today looks to imports of food even to sustain itself. If compulsorily drafting the youth from the universities for a year's aid—without coming in the way of the studies—is made possible, the production of food also may go up and help to feed more mouths.

Let us not, however, forget that these are only temporary helpers and not specialists in agriculture: they may of course bring, after a short training for the purpose, the idea of modern methods to the farm, which is run in India even today as it was done 2,000 years back in the time of the Buddha.

Something Amiss

DURING the week in the City was held a conference of educationists from all over India and also a conference of headmasters of the State of Bombay. One distinguished educationist from the north presided over the first. He is Acharya Narendra Dev, Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University. In his address to the conference Acharya Dev, who is also a prominent Socialist leader, "attributed the evils around us to the fact that the people did not owe allegiance to any set of social or moral values and have no value judgments."

"People are becoming amoral in the mass, since the hold of religion is fast declining and old traditions and beliefs have collapsed without anything new firmly establishing itself in its place," he said.

The cetitral fact of the Indian situation today, said the Acharya, is that we have lost the sense of mission in life. Consequently we fumble, we are bewildered, and our efforts are desultory and aimless.

It is noteworthy that the Socialist leader refers to the role of religion in the educational sphere —of course, along with tradition. The decline of the influence of religion is one of the things that have contributed to the masses becoming "amoral", though the Acharya was probably referring to mass of students that pass through the universities.

The other important speaker on the subject was Dr. Amarnath Jha, Chairman of the U. P. Public Service Commission. He addressed the Headmasters' Conference. Dr. Jha had a few hard things to say to the headmasters. He said:

"A child should be fondled till the age of five but caned till the age of ten."

He attributed the lack of courage in dealing with pupils to the scant support which masters received from parents, the public and the Education Department. Dr. Jha complained of numerous instances in which Government had to take action against officers for indiscipline, inefficiency, corruption, unwillingness to work and a desire to shirk all responsibility.

Lack Of 'Faith'

DR. JHA attributed the fall in standards of public conduct to a lack of faith. "We as a generation have no faith", he said. "We have lost faith in the greatness of our country, we have lost faith in the services, we have lost faith in our teachers and we have lost faith in our leaders."

"We have been brought up under a system of education in which there is no place for religion or ethics. This lack of faith must disappear if we want to become a great nation. It is little use tackling the adults. The child should be punished when it goes astray."

Dr. Jha, who spoke a day earlier, has also raised the same issue of lack of faith—lack of the influence of religion—in the field of education, which Acharya Narendra Dev deplored a day later.

This raises another issue—apart from the punishment of the child, use of the cane, as Dr. Jha put it. Have we nothing else except religion or religious faith to take the place of that disappearing entity to keep the youth from becoming amoral, as Narendra Dev put it?

At Oxford

BUT before we come to the point it would not be out of place to quote a little from an article of Prof. J. Brittain-Catlin on the conditions obtaining at the premier British University of Oxford.

Speaking of "specialists" Brittain-Catlin says:

"The danger is that each specialist should come to think that if the universe is to be explained at all, it is to be explained by his art or science alone.

"And what about man? How any psycho-analysts listen to neunologists, sociologists to anthrononologists, sociologists, to anthropolists, psychologists to philosophers or thologians to humanists? Each is concerned with man but not with each other!"

This is the case of "specialists" as we referred to in the beginning of this article. Brittain-Catlin deplores this lack of co-ordination amongst the fraternity at the Oxford University.

Next about lack of faith Brittain-Catlin writes:

"Oxford is a microcosm. Like the world it is a whole which is not yet an organism.

"But it will have to be if it is to fulfil its function as leaven in the bread of national and international life.

"To be an organism in which every cell performs its own task, co-ordinated with but not controlled by others, Oxford must have a purpose and this it cannot have without a faith."

Same Story

THE professor says that there is no need for a new religion. "The faith of the future is not, a new faith but a return to the essence of the faiths of old. God is One and all religions are relative to God. The perennial philosophy remains; nations have forsaken it and in its reurn lies the hope of their salvation."

All these three eminent educationists— Prof. Brittain-Catlin, Dr. Amarnath Jha and Acharya Narendra Dev—have been deploring the decline of religion and the latter two have a lurking in their minds to hail its return as a solution for the amoral tendencies of the congregations at the seats of learning; while the first wants the return of the faith of religion and man's relationship to God as a solution for the troubles of the present day.

Way Out

OPENING an Educational Exhibition in the City, Dr. Jha said: "Books taught us much but they were no substitute for life, and, therefore, the genius of a child should be discovered by the teacher and should be diverted to understand life's problems."

This is exactly what Prof. Brittain-Catlin complains in the article referred to above about Oxford!

Dr. Amarnath Jha, however, wanted more money to be diverted to "scouting by which he said a lot more could be achieved in the educational activities of the nation. What probably Dr. Jha meant was that more could be achieved in keeping the student or trainee from lapsing into an amoral being, as Acharya Dev would have put it. Dr. Jha casually referred to other expenditure of the Government—as on adult education—some of which he wanted to be diverted to "scouting". It is immaterial whether money is diverted from other items or not. The point is that Dr. Jha is insisting on more expenditure on "scouting".

Youth Welfare

A SEMINAR on Youth Welfare for about three weeks is to be held at Simla during November under the auspices of the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration. A number of leaders of youth, experts and specialists, who have made the youth movement and youth organisation their life mission, have been invited. There will be discussion on the "welfare" of youth, when papers will be read on various aspects of the subject and some suggestions will be made and recommendations as to the likely lines of action to be taken may emerge.

When these youth movement experts or the educationalists confer there is one point which they should not miss. And Dr. Jha seems to have a grasp—and probably a firm grasp of it at that—of the real point of trouble. And that is why he went wholehog for "scouting".

Every individual has during some period of early growth before he reaches adolescence the "caveman" tendency in him. Budding youth wants to exhibit its prowess. It may be in the Hollywood film's Wild West style or to say the least in kleptomaniac activities. Youth when its exuberant tendencies and the urge to score a point—whether physically or mentally—over others is not given full scope turns sour. We have the instance of the atom scientist Dr. Klaus Fuchs. When he was a youngster he found he had no scope for any tomfoolery, which was resented by his father who happened to be a pastor. Klaus found out that it was only the Communist youth that were bold and were ready to defy all undue restrictions. He secretly joined their organisation. And now the world knows that though several vicissitudes through which he passed during the war contributed not in a small measure to his finally turning disloyal to his employees, it was repression in his early youth that soured a character, that has been finally blackened before the full gaze of the world. If the "welfare" of youth is to be thought about, the first consideration will have to be given to the caveman tendency and urge that will have to be diverted into proper channels.

Scouting, for which Dr. Jha plumps, is one of such activities which will certainly give sufficient scope with its hikes, campfires and tomfooleries in stories for amusement. The "cub" packs of the "scouts" will give all that is necessary for the animal in the youth to express itself in their "howls", "growls" and "roars" of the various packs. Physical activity combined with mental relaxation and learning the Scout craft, and the efficiency badges of the scouts, will rivet the attention of the youngsters on effort to annex the prized awards.

Danger

SCOUTING, while it thus keeps the youngster busy mentally and physically, should not of course be diverted for political purposes as the Soviets do the Komsomols (Russian Scouts), or the Vanguardista (Italian Scouts) were used by Mussolini or the Wondervogels (German Scouts) by Hitler. Scouting should be only a youth movement without any political use being made of it by any party or nation. Social work, whether harvesting in the field, digging a well in a drought-affected area or relief work in times of flood-'quake-or-storm havoc or in civic functions should be the limit of the scout's utility as such. To use them as a supplementary to the forces of the nation is from all points of view to be deprecated.

It is not that "scouting" should be the whole and sole method for the youth to let off over-abundant steam. Community centres, like townhalls, theatres, open maidans, children's gardens and other facilities which can be provided by the triple agencies of the Government, local bodies and moneyed philanthropists will go a long way to supply the necessary exhaust in the form of dance, music, drama, painting, excursions and so on which can be organised by elderly persons—whether official or non-official—who know how to handle youth. All this of course does require an outlay for which funds have to be found, not merely for providing places of recreation but also to secure the services of the staff needed to guide the youth on such occasions.

The tendency of the youth to "get tough" should be dissipated or rather turned to athletics, games and physical competitions which do not harden the character as does brutal boxing exercise. There are hundred and one ways of how youth can be helped to social life, as against the isolation from which Dr. Klaus Fuchs suffered all along and developed a one-track mind which did not conceive of spying and passing on vital information to the potential enemy as an "amoral" act.

It is the group activities, the intermingling of groups and later on group work in some aspect of the social field that can take place of religion, which it will be very hard to bring back in a multi-religion-ridden country like India, though the faith of religion may be possible to be established at Oxford!

Before the youth of India can be placed the objective of an "honest life" movement, sponsored by Vinoba Bhave and others, with the goal of preserving untainted the newly-won freedom of the country.

And the Madras proposal of compulsory rural service for any university degree should help "to spread the leaven in the bread of the national and international life", as Prof. Brittain-Catlin has put it.

LISBON WRITERS BACK GOA'S MERGER WITH INDIA

BY L. E. DA'COSTA

AT a time when certain foreign powers are engaged in carrying on anti-Indian propaganda abroad, the publication of "A Lider Dos Homens" (The Leader of Men) in Portuguese language by Druston Rodrigues must be welcomed as a powerful corrective to such propaganda at least among the millions in Portugal, Brazil and Latin America.

Druston Rodrigues is a former journalist who had lived for six years in Lisbon. After returning to Goa, he wrote for a number of Indo-Portuguese newspapers and was one of the founders of the evening paper, "Journal De Goa" in Panjim. Although the booklet deals with the life, personality and achievement of Vijayalakshmi Pandit, "leader of men," it inevitably evokes the memorable incidents of the struggle for freedom of this country and the part played in that struggle by Mahatma Gandhi and the Nehrus.

Early Revolts

At the same time the author describes and links up the struggle for freedom of the Goan people with the bigger struggle. In tracing the historical background of the Goan struggle for freedom, he refers to the revolt staged by B. P. du Silva, the first and last governor of Goa, which culminated in his exile in Brazil.

The revolt of the Pintos, another of the series of armed revolts, also represented the ideal of a United India, the demand for which was made in Europe as far back as in 1860 by F. L. Gomes, who correctly diagnozed the failure of the Indian Mutiny of 1857. Gomes pleaded for Goan Freedom and Indian National Unity in the Portuguese Parliament long before the Indian National Congress was born.

Later, the famous Nationalist leader, Menezes Braganza, the "Tilak of Goa" not merely created the nationalist consciousness and carried on a campaign in support of freedom, but also introduced a motion in the Parliament (Goan) in the pre-dictatorship regime asserting the right of Goa to merge with India at an opportune moment. Then followed the Satyagraha struggle led by Dr. J. Menezes, Purushottam Kakodkar and other Goan patriots.

What is more, the author reproduces the statement of eminent and liberal Portuguese writers and publicists, whom he interviewed in Portugal, which in unequivocal terms, accepted the ethnical, cultural, economic and political unity of Goa with the rest of India.

This part of the booklet is not a diversion because of the inter-connection between Indian struggle for freedom and the demand for merger with the Indian Union voiced for centuries by the Goan people and the stand publicly taken by both Vijayalakshmi Pandit, as accredited spokesman of India, and the Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru.

Women To The Fore

The booklet is written in simple, crisp, if literary Portuguese and makes absorbing reading. It describes the events in the life of Vijayalakshmi Pandit in a manner that could bring to the Portuguese-speaking people an accurate and illuminating picture of the scene of struggle in the sphere of politics as well as social reform. It describes also other women leaders who have played their part in the struggle of Indian renaissance ushered in by the Indian nationalist movement, following the death of Tilak and the emergence of Gandhiji with his great ideals of non-violence and progressive ideas. In other words, the booklet aims at composition of the entire national and international scene so far as India is concerned and covers, inevitably,

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The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

'Camel' Stamps Of Sudan

INSIDE STORY OF DESIGN OF OLD FAVOURITES

EVENTS are moving fast in the Middle East. Iran is in ferment and Egypt, which was recently having intermittent skirmishes with the infant State of Israel, now has its hands full with the Suez Canal affair. The political situation in this part of the world is a pretty complicated one, and Suez is not the only source of friction between the British and the Egyptians.

There have been some hectic exchanges over the question of the Sudan, which the Egyptians claim as part of their country and where the British wish to preserve the status-quo until the Sudanese themselves are in a position to settle their own future.

The stamps of the Sudan are among the most interesting issues in the collector's album. Almost every set contains a deal of material to delight the specialist, while at least a few items from each issue are well within the reach of the most modest purse. Sudan first had distinctive stamps in the year 1897, when the contemporary issue of Egypt was surcharged "Soudan" in English and Arabic. Most copies of the first issue that one sees floating around nowadays are forgeries, and the genuine originals are rather scarce.

Actually most of the Sudanese stamps have turned out to be very good things from the investment angle, as one can see from a glance at the Catalogue. With the current tension in this area, one can never be altogether certain that some sort of alteration might not be effected in the stamps of this country, in which case the recent Airmails of last year and the definitive set issued only last month, ought to be very good indeed.

Old Favourite

The stamps of the Sudan, even though they are not mass produced for the juvenile trade like many of the French colonials, are nevertheless very well known to beginners and identifiable in an instant. With the exception of the Gordon commemoratives of 1935 and the Palm Tree set of 1941, every stamp issued until a couple of years ago featured the famous postal camel in some form or other. Even the airmails of 1931, although they do not show the postman, do show a camel and appear very similar.

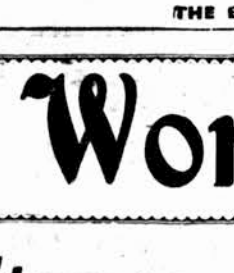
The story behind the designing of the postal camel stamp is as interesting as any in philately. The following account of the origins of these stamps is adapted from an article written by the designer, Col. E. A. Stanton, C.M.G., who was a British officer on active duty in the Sudan.

It may appear strange that the highly complex business of stamp design should be turned over to one who would be, at best, an amateur. But the reason for the choice was that shortly before, Stanton had furnished his headquarters with reports of the desert roads of the area. These reports had been embellished in the margins, with pen and ink sketches, so as to give a more certain means of identifying the terrain and in order to relieve the monotony of endless rock and sand. Stanton's chiefs evidently liked these drawings, for his sketches showed that he had actually been to the various spots described, and not relied on local hearsay for his descriptions. The result was that Stanton received a special letter of appreciation from the authorities.

Origins

It was towards the end of 1896 that Sir Herbert Kitchener, having recovered the large province of Dongola from the Dervishes, decided to have a special stamp for that province, as distinct from the Egyptian ones then in use. It happened that there was a British artist travelling down the Nile at the time and Kitchener asked him to submit a design. The design which was submitted showed the beautiful rock temple of Abu Simbel (shown on the 100 mil. value of the 1914 set of Egypt.) The artist also added that his fee would be 25 guineas.

Whether it was the 25 guineas or the fact that Abu Simbel was on the border of the Sudan which had not at the time been clearly defined, this design was rejected and Stanton received orders through Kitchener's A.D.C. to send one in instead. Stanton, although honoured by the commission, admitted quite frankly that he would hardly be able to produce something as fine as the Abu Simbel



sketch, and requested Kitchener to suggest what kind of subject he thought suitable. The reply was that since Kitchener himself would soon be coming to Korti, where Stanton was posted, the latter could get instructions personally.

The interview was brief. Kitchener told Stanton "I want you to go on drawing designs till you produce something I like, but remember that there is to be no caricature of myself or anybody else on it. Good morning". The great Man was returning in five days, and let it be understood that he expected something suitable to materialise in that time. Three days had gone by without a single idea, and Stanton was getting a little worried when the arrival of the mail saved the day. The letters usually came by stern-wheel steamer, but this time there had been some delay, and the mail had come overland by the fastest mean available—a racing dromedary.

Stanton was, at the time, in charge of the local friendly Arabs and he had at once got in touch with the chief of the Howawir tribe, made him put on his war kit, and trot around before him with four sacks filled with chopped straw representing the mail sacks!

Optimistic!

The preliminary drawing of the camel was produced on an ordinary piece of office foolscap with a fairly thick paint-brush—the only one available. The main sketch was in sepia, and in order to brighten the appearance of the drawings, Stanton drew a series of stamps in colours underneath, the thick brush necessitating the drawings being three or four times the size of average stamps.

With a rare sense of optimism, Stanton also added to the mailbags the names of the two largest Sudanese towns, Khartoum and Berber, both of which were, when he drew his sketch, hundreds of miles away and still to be taken from the enemy!

Stanton's second meeting with Kitchener was even more brief than the first. The Chief looked critically at the sketches for a few moments, remarked: "That's not so bad: that I think will do—good morning", and terminated the interview.

Feeling greatly relieved, Stanton resumed his normal military duties and thought no more about the matter. In March 1898, when Stanton was at Berber, which had just been re-occupied, the new stamps put in an appearance. The artist discovered to his surprise that stamp engravers pay attention to the minutest details for the design included his references to Khartoum and Berber, on the mail bags!

Elated that his design had been accepted, Stanton wrote to Kitchener's A.D.C., Colonel Jimmy Watson, who had originally asked him to submit the designs, telling him that although his terms were not 25 guineas, he would very much like to have a set of the stamps signed by Kitchener, as proof that he was the designer.

Classic Retort

The A.D.C.'s reply was a classic: "'K' says certainly, old boy—provided you pay for the stamps!' Stanton never found out whether this was meant to be a leg-pull or not, but a full set arrived in due course, with Kitchener's certificate to the effect that Stanton was the designer.

The year 1948 saw the Golden Jubilee of one of the most popular and longest-lived designs in the history of philately. It also marked the death of the man who created it. It is a tribute to Col. Stanton's very effective design that his well-loved postal camel has been given pride of place as the top denomination of the current Sudan set, providing a link with the romantic past of over half a century ago.

Though cars and ships and aeroplanes now transport the mail across of the vast distances of the Sudan, the faithful, surly, enduring, obdurate ship of the desert still manages to hold his own on the stamps of his homeland.

New Yugoslavs

The 'Cultural Series' which was released some time ago shows three men who advanced art and literature in Yugoslavia some hundreds of years ago. As already stated, these stamps are quite revolutionary in design and if printed well are bound to find favour with even those collectors who generally give Eastern Europe the bye.

10 dinars: Prioz Dubar, author of the first Slovene book in 1551. (Dated 1551-1951).

A hundred years earlier came Marko Marulic the 'Father of Croat Literature'. Value is 12 dinars and date is 1450-1950.

Six hundred years ago Tsar Stefan Duschan ruled the nation and is depicted on the 20 dinars of this series with the code he instituted. The stamp is dated 1349-1949.

PERSONALITY PARADE—4

Cervantes: Bitter Critic Of Sham Chivalry

DON QUIXOTE is a household name in most nations of the world. The intensely serious knight, with the woebegone countenance and the burning zeal which always seemed to misfire, has few equals in his class and no betters. It has been said of "Don Quixote" that: "children turn its leaves, young people read it, grown men understand it, old folk praise it."

The passage of three centuries and more have made us the familiars and boon companions of the eccentric knight and his chubby squire, yet few of the millions who have laughed at and with those tremendous literary creations have given a thought to the man who gave them life.

A familiar enough name to philatelists,—for his work has been honoured on the issues of several countries—Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra was born in the province of Henares, Spain, in 1547, the fourth of seven children of a doctor who had a hard time making ends meet. Quite apart from his writings, Cervantes was a man of note in the life of the time. His early years are obscure. He is supposed to have studied under Juan Lopez de Hoyos, a schoolmaster of Madrid and his earliest compositions are a set of poems written on the occasion of the death of the Spanish queen.

In 1569, Cervantes left for Italy to serve under Cardial Acquaviva, but soon craved live action and enlisted under Marc Antony Colonna. He was in the thick of the Battle of Lepanto, which marked the permanent defeat of the Turks in Europe and received three gunshot wounds, one of which permanently crippled his right hand—"for the greater glory of the right" as he himself phrases it. He fought with such distinction, in fact, that Don John of Austria, the supreme commander of the Christian forces, gave him a special sitation for outstanding bravery.

OUTSTANDING BRAVERY

This citation unhappily did Cervantes little good, for while he was on the way to Spain, the ship was captured by Barbary pirates and taken to Algiers, where the possession of a certificate from so great a personage as Don John marked him out as far more important than he actually was. He was sold to a Greek renegade who fixed his ransome at an impossibly high figure. With dauntless courage, Cervantes determined to escape, but the guide they had employed deserted them and the whole party had to return to prison where they were treated with even more severity than before. After two more attempts had ended in failure, Cervantes was brought before Hassan Pasha, Viceroy of Algiers, who was so struck with Cervantes' bearing that he bought him for himself.

After protracted negotiations Cervantes was finally ransomed through the combined efforts of Trinitarian monks, of the private Christian traders of Algiers who had taken a great liking to him because of his remarkable courage, and of his own family, who practically sold and pawned everything they had to get him released.

During the next few years, Cervantes had numerous adventures, both of a romantic and a military nature. He had a hard time keeping the wolf from the door and when he was appointed a revenue agent for Grenada, his unbusinesslike methods and his trusting of unscrupulous persons got him into serious trouble, including several spasmodic sojourns in jail.

INSTANT SUCCESS

There is a strong tradition that Cervantes embarked on his masterpiece while in prison. The book, which had been privately circulated before formal publication, aroused the wrath of the leading literary figures of the day. And scant wonder, for this mordant satire was to spell the doom of the highly coloured and utterly ridiculous pseudo-chivalric romances which were the height of fashion at the time.

The gloomy Don proved an immediate success, and within a month two pirated editions had appeared, while the leading figures were already familiar enough in a year's time to be taking part in the carnival pageant at Valladolid. There was a great public clamour for a sequel to "Don Quixote", which Cervantes had promised his readers at the end of the first part. But instead of producing it, Cervantes began revising come of his earlier works and concentrating on short tales and poems.

It was only when a vicious parody with scathing personal and insulting references to Cervantes had appeared in 1614, that Cervantes set to work seriously to complete his magnum opus. It was none too soon, for within the year, he was dead.

"Don Quixote" is so tremendous a creation that much of Cervantes' other work tended to be thrown into an unjust shadow. Cervantes himself always maintained that "Don Quixote" was merely a satire on the artificial romances of the time and nothing more, and there is little reason to doubt that he really felt this way about it.

UNIVERSALITY

But as he proceeded with the work, Cervantes entered so deep into the spirit of the task that it no longer remained a simple satire, but emerged an accurate and superbly-sketched chronicle of Spanish society. The nobles, knights, barbers, muleteers, scullions, convicts and hundred and one other quaint and completely human characters of the book are presented as only true genius can present them.

The very refusal on the part of Cervantes to take "Don Quixote" too seriously is probably responsible for its universal popularity, for there are few works in any language so fresh and completely spontaneous as the hilariously woeful adventures of the Knight of la Mancha. Cervantes is one of the great figures in world literature. As one critic has put it: "His 'novelas exempleres' alone would give him the foremost place among Spanish novelists; 'Don Quixote' entitles him to rank with the greatest of all time."

The third centenary of the publication of "Don Quixote" was honoured by a set of ten stamps showing scenes from the great ironic romance. The gloomy knight also figures on the Press Association set of 1936, while yet other stamps have been issued in 1947 to mark the fourth centenary of Cervantes' birth. He has also been honoured on the stamps of the Latin-American countries.

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MISCELLANEOUS

Chemicals - Zinc Phophide, Thallium Sulphate, Ibcol (disinfectant) Photo and —Ray, Insecticides, Chromic Acid, Liq. Ammonia Oakum, Asprin, Sulphanilamide, Test tubes. Apply Bejoy Trading Co., 137, Canning St., Cal-1. (1236)

The Bengal Stationers' Association will hold an All-India Exhibition of Stationery, Office equipments and appliances at Calcutta during January-February 1952. Those interested please contact Hony. Secretary, P-11, Mission Row extension, Calcutta. (2813)

DR. GYAN CHAND TO CONTEST IN ELECTIONS

PATNA, Oct. 27 (PTI): Dr. Gyan Chand, Indian Economist and former Chief of the Finance Division of the International Monetary Fund will contest a seat in the House of the People from the Patalliputra constituency as an independent candidate, it is learnt.

Dr. Gyan Chand recently resigned his post as Head of the Economics Section of the Central Cabinet Secretariat.

Dr. Gyan Chand, who was a Professor of Economics in Patna College for 23 years, will be supported by the Socialist Party

KRISHAK LOK PARTY AND K.M.P.

MADRAS, Oct. 27 (UPI): Mr. T. Prakasam, leader of the Andhra Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party, in a statement to the press, says that there is nothing in common between Prof. Ranga's Krishak Lok Party and the KMP Party. "Our Party has fundamental differences with the Lok Party in the matter of ideas and in the manner of working them," Mr. Prakasam adds.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CHIT TENDER NOTICE.

MADRAS HIGHWAYS DEPARTMENT

CONSTRUCTING a bridge over the river Gowthami Godavari at Alamuru on National Highways No. 5 (Madras Calcutta road).

SEALED TENDERS in the prescribed form will be received by the Chief Engineer, Highways, Chepauk, Madras-5 for the above work upto 4-00 p. m. on 5-3-52.

The bridge is situated near Alamuru in East Godavari District.

The bridge will consist of 42 spans of 150 ft. clear each with Reinforced Cement concrete (High-grade) bowstring Girder superstructure.

Complete details and tender forms with schedules specifications, drawings etc. will be furnished to the intending tenderers at Rs. 100|- plus sales tax per set.

Tenderers may also submit detailed quotations for alternative design.

The amount of earnest money to be deposited along with each tender is Rs. 2,25,000|-.

(Sd.) K. K. NAMBIAR
Chief Engineer (Highways)
Chepauk, Madras.
(1211)

Matthai's Warning

DEFENCE EXPENDITURE AND KASHMIR POLICY

KOTTAYAM, Oct. 26: Dr. John Matthai, former Central Finance Minister said here that "the time had come to re-examine the position of Defence Expenditure and "it has got to be re-examined, particularly with regard to our policy on Kashmir". "Unless we find a solution to the Kashmir problem, we are going to be subjected to a grave economic position within the next two years—more grave than that which the people could endure, he added.

Dr. Matthai, who is here on an election tour of the constituency in which he is standing as an independent candidate to the House of the People, was addressing the local Rotary Club.

He said on Kashmir alone they were spending about Rs. 35 to 40 crores a year. He revealed that before partition it was decided that the post-war expenditure for the whole sub-continent might be fixed at Rs 110 crores but now the defence of the Indian Union alone cost Rs. 180 crores. Pakistan is spending about Rs. 70 to 75 crores, he added.

Dealing with the question of exchange, Dr. Matthai said the exchange value of the rupee should be re-examined.

MUSLIM SEEKS AKALI TICKET

AMBALA, Oct. 27 (PTI): A Muslim is seeking Akali ticket to contest elections to the PEPSU Assembly from Malerkota, the only town were Muslims form 60 per cent of the population. He is Chaudhri Maulja Baksh, former Revenue officer in the erstwhile Malerkotla State.

The PEPSU Akali Dal will finalise its list of candidates by November 1. It proposes to contest 45 out of 60 seats for the State Assembly.

KRIPALANI WANTS NO CONGRESS GOVT. AGAIN

Acharya J. B. Kripalani, leader of the Kisan-Mazdoor Praja Party, said at an election meeting here this evening that the Congress Government had failed to provide the people with food and shelter. He did not believe that there was food scarcity in the country for people could get any quantity of grains in the blackmarket.

Acharya Kripalani blamed the Government's export policy for shortage of cloth and said that export targets were fixed without considering the domestic needs.

The K.M.P. Party leader appealed to the people not to vote Congress again to power for then, he said, conditions would go from bad to worse.

Keen Contest In Bombay State

ELECTION CAMPAIGN TO START NEXT WEEK

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN in the Bombay State on behalf of the participating parties will be in full swing by the first week of November. A survey of the election trends reveals that all over the State, there will be a keen contest for the 315 seats in the Legislative Assembly and 45 seats allotted to the State in the House of the People.

The fight is likely to be the fiercest in Greater Bombay, Poona and the rural constituargency of Bulsar-Chikhli of Surat District from which Mr. Morarji Desai, Home and Revenue Minister of the Government and Treasurer of the National Congress, is likely to stand.

The list of candidates selected by the Bombay Pradesh Congress Selection Board before the recent session of the Congress is not likely to be subject to any material alterations of the Central Board although a few of those who were dissatisfied with the choice had appealed to the Central Board. For one thing, it is urged for the Board that it weighed the merits of each candidate fully and secondly the selection was unanimous.

FINAL DECISION

The Maharashtra Congress Committee's and Karnatak Congress Committee's lists, too, did not find favour with some of the applicants whose claims had been ignored. The Gujerat Congress Committee's list, too, is with the Central Board. The P.C.C. and K.O.C.C. have been asked to review the lists in consultation with the Central Board. In any case, a final decision in regard to these lists as also the lists of a few other Pradesh Committees like Mahakoshal and Andhra, is due to be reached in a week's time.

The Socialists have also to finalise their lists. The central office of the party is in touch with the constituencies. Their lists also should be ready next week.

Among the older organisations, the Hindu Mahashaba and the Muslim league, now known as the Fourth Party, are canvassing the opinion of the people who owed allegiance to them all these years.

The Scheduled Castes' Federation's High Command is due to meet at New Delhi on October 31, after which the list will be released.

The Krishak Mazdoor Praja Party's high command is due to go through the list of applicants during the week-end in Bombay.

The Communist Party has thought of some names but is gauging the possibilities of group alignments. Their selection, too should be complete in a week's time.

The Bharatiya Jan Congress and the Lok Congress of Dr. S. O. Mookerjee and Mr D. P. Mishra respectively, have made some approach to a few persons who are not too pleased with the administration during the last five years.

The Peasants and Workers Party which has accepted the Communist ideology largely during the last three years and the autonomous groups of the Praja Party are also busy selecting candidates the former in a few districts of Maharashtra and the latter in Karnatak.

Meanwhile, the Congress and Socialist parties in Greater Bombay have launched their campaigns vigorously.

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

For the four seats to the House of the People, the Pradesh Congress Committee has selected four candidates: A Harijan member of the present Assembly for the reserved seat in Bombay North which is likely to be contested by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. The leader of the Scheduled Castes Federation; and for the general seat in the Municipal Corporation; for Bombay South, Mr. S. K. Patil, Mayor of Bombay and President of the B.P.C.C. and for Bombay Suburban Constituency Mrs. Jaishree Raiji, a sitting member of Parliament.

The Socialists have put up three of their front rank men, Mr. Purshottam Trikamdas for Bombay South, Mr Asoka Mehta for north and Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya for Bombay suburban, leaving the one seat reserved for the Scheduled Castes in Bombay North uncontested.

The north constituency will be contested among others by a Communist leader and Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, an independent. This constituency has a large number of working class people as also wealthy, educated and middle class population.

The Congress has put up candidates for all the 28 seats from Greater Bombay to the State Legislative Assembly. The candidates include members of the minority communities and two women.

The Socialists have so far put up 22 candidates. They, too, have in their list, members of the minority communities and two women. Their final list is likely to be ready next week. Negotiations have been in progress between the spokesmen of the party and of the Scheduled Castes' Federation.

Already no fewer than 14 independents have announced their candidature to the Assembly from Greater Bombay and others will be coming forward as the lists of organised parties and groups are finalised.

Both the Congress and the Socialist Party have resolved that their election manifesto, as adopted by the A.I.C.C. at Bangalore on July 13 last, and the Council at Calcutta on July 4, respectively, should reach the large majority of the voters.

PROPAGANDA PLANS

The Pradesh Committees of Maharashtra, Karnatak and Gujerat will be meeting shortly to formulate details of their election propaganda. The B.P.C.C. and the Socialist Party have, in fact, launched their campaigns. The latter have already explained the salient features of their "platform" in some gatherings of Bombay.

The B.P.C.C. has issued instructions to all those who are due to take part in mass meetings or gatherings in localities and chawls that they should observe decorum. They should not indulge in any personal attacks on the rival candidates and they should present the case of the Congress in a dignified manner. They will recount the achievements of the Congress and Governments during the last five years.

For the last two months, nearly 200 clerks have been busy analysing the voter's lists scientifically and sorting out names according to localities, buildings and floors so that nearly 1,000 volunteers may begin their work immediately after divali. They will distribute hand-outs first and posters next. That will be followed by visits of influential persons and candidates. The cooperation of public organisations social bodies, including gymnasia is being availed of for the purpose.

The Socialists say they are comparatively new to the field, having broken from the Congress as recently as in March 1948. But they are no less determined to capture as many seats as possible both in the House of the People and the State Assembly.

Availing themselves of the impending general elections, the Socialists hope to train nearly 20,000 workers on the basis of the platform. For Greater Bombay alone, they will have 4,000 workers for the present to carry the essential features of the platform to the bulk of the population.

In the constituency of Mr. Morarji Desai, which has two seats — one reserved for a representative of the Scheduled Tribes, the Socialists are contemplating to have 40 full-time workers and 300 part-time workers.

In industrial cities and towns like Bombay, the Socialists are enlisting the services of persons of talent and experience to reach the voters on the strength of the printed literature. Camps are being held at different centres where the technique of election is taught. They have also decided on three types of meetings: Access to local people by loud speakers so that people in chawls, blocks and buildings may hear the messages from their own quarters: addresses and meetings in mohallas and lastly huge gatherings followed or preceded by processions songs and other forms of appeal.

Both the Congress and Socialist parties are resolved to conform to the law relating to election expenses, without however, curtailing the essential features of the propaganda necessary for such a unique general election.

Red's Letters To The Speaker

DEMAND FOR ENQUIRY DEFEATED

MADRAS, Oct. 27 (PTI).—After a heated debate on the last day of its present sitting, the Madras Assembly defeated today a non-official member's resolution demanding a Committee of Privileges to inquire into the withholding of letters addressed to the Speaker by Mr. K. Anandan Nambiar, a Communist member and till recently a detenu.

The Speaker frequently called for order when several members rose to speak on the resolution.

A League member, Mr. M. Razz Khan withdrew from the House after exchanges with the Speaker at his not having been allowed to talk.

Mr. M. S. Abdul Majid (League), sponsor of the resolution, said the withholding of letters grossly affected the privileges of the House and insisted on an inquiry.

Mr. Anandan M. Nambiar said he had sent many letters to the Speaker from the jail regarding his detention. Ultimately, he had to seek a writ for his release from the High Court.

The leader of the House, Mr. B. Gopala Reddi, opposed the motion. Under the Madras prisoner's rules, he said, Government were entitled to withhold communications of detenus. If a detenu happened to be a member of the legislature, he could claim no better rights. When the High Court held that the letters should not be withheld, they had been duly forwarded. Government's action was "absolutely bona fide" he said.

The Speaker put the resolution to vote as he considered that the House was the final authority to decide the matter.

The House divided on the demand of the Communist member.

The resolution was defeated by 83 votes to 15. Two members were neutral.

Nominations From Assam

NEW DELHI, Oct. 27 (UPI):—Scrutiny of nominations received from the Assam State Congress Election Committee for the State Legislature and the House of the People could not be taken up by Zonal Committee till today, because there was some delay in sending the list by the Pradesh Election Committee, and in consequence time had to be extended for appeal. Recommendations from the Zonal Committee go up to the Central Committee for finalisation.

It is learnt that the matter is likely to be taken up on October 29.

SOCIALISTS START FUND FOR ELECTIONS

PATNA, Oct. 27 (PTI): Mr. Jaya Prakash Narayan, the Socialist leader, inaugurated the Socialist Party election campaign fund on Thursday in Patna.

Mr. Narayan followed by a band of Socialist workers made a door to door collection for two hours and collected over 300 rupees.

Between You And Me

By "Me"

THE total of hidden incomes disclosed under the Government of India scheme of voluntary disclosures has reached over forty scrores.

Cheque enclosures will naturally follow the disclosures.

* *

Mr. Mahabir Thyagi declared that incomes amounting to 150 crores still remained undisclosed.

This underground investment will not yield to flirtation. It requires a dredging operation.

* *

The Raja of Bilaspur is the first candidate to be elected to the House of the People.

This is Merger complete.

* *

Mr. Kripalani complaints "The Government wants to shut my mouth, but my mouth cannot be shut.

The Acharya is "mouthing" too much.

* *

Protesting against the non-selection of women candidates for the Punjab constituencies Smt. Sitadevi, M. L. A. asked "Shall Eve start a civil war against Adam?

Certainly not. It will spread from the Himalayas to Adam's Bridge. Let men walk out for women's walk—over.

* *

The south Indian comedian Mr. N. S. Krishnan who was the guest of the Russian Government said in a speech in Moscow, that "Gandhism and Communism have the same goal. Communism travels by aeroplane and Gandhism travels by bullock cart."

No wonder, the Russian interpreter refused to translate the Tamilian's statement. Mr. Krishnan has no business to play the Bull in a Bear market.

* *

Mr. Krishnan said that he could not see the "Iron Curtain any where in Soviet Russia". Right on the heels of his statement comes a story that an actress tried to escape through the Russian frontier, but was trapped and pushed behind the Iron Curtain.

There seems to be East-West conflict even among eye-witnesses.

* *

Defending his India policy Mr. Churchill said "I and my Conservative colleagues were pledged to granting India Dominion Status carrying with it the right to secede from the British Empire and Commonwealth.

If that be so, Gandhiji would have been the last man to turn down Cripps offer with the remark "Why do you give me a post-dated cheque on a crashing bank?"

* *

Mr. Ashok Mehta pleads that the growing influence of bullets in politics must end.

Others can follow his example of substituting them with slings and arrows of "Textile Levy."

* *

Sir Chintaman Deshmukh has been made a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts.

Is this inflationary art or surrealist finance? Nowadays, even art has a cross-rate quotation.

* *

According to Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, in India and other Asian countries freed from foreign yoke, a new middle class of bureaucrats and politicians is holding power depending on Capitalists and feudal lords.

It seems to be a D-Day for middlers and muddlers

* *

The White House has announced that Russia has achieved a third Atomic explosion.

Kremlin is stocking, while Washington is piling.

* *

LAST week La Plata astronomers ushered in a new planet and named it "Justicl Llaista" as a tribute to Peron's regime which, according to them, has made Argentine people happy. From the dawn of history upto the time of Hitler and Mussolini, dictators have many a memorial to their credit. In fact, some of the seven wonders of the world have been the handiwork of emperors and autocrats. Following them, dictators also have attempted to leave their foot prints on the sands of time.

If they have failed to leave imposing monuments of their constructive genius, they have to their credit heaps of ruin, powdered and pulverized atoms of humanity which cry through the pages of history. People may, in course of time, forget Berchtesgaden, Hitler's citadel from which he started a pincer movement for world domination. But Belson is his creation of hell let loose, and posterity will neither forgive nor forget these chambers of horrors where the dictator experimented and perfected the art of genocide. Uptil now the monuments for dictators have been confined to the earth. General Peron is perhaps the first dictator who has earned a monument for himself in the starry heavens in his own life-time. He may fade out in history, but Argentine astronomers have made him immortal.

* *

Ladies first. Madame Eva Peron had priority in planetary honours which came to her two years back. Eva has the vim of a film star, the verve of a politician and the vivacity of a society lady which make her the darling of the classes and the masses. Her recent visit to Europe caused a boom in sartorial and jewellery markets. Cutters, tailors, fashion experts, stone-setters and goldsmiths vied with one another to create an "Eva Age". They created a pageant of history and cashed on her. Eva is at present laid up with pernicious anaemia which forced General Peron to take six months' leave of absence from the Presidentship. She is a great friend of Begum Liaquat Ali Khan, who had sent a message wishing speedy recovery before the recent tragedy overtook her. The planet discovered two years back was named "Evita" to celebrate Eva's popularity.

Argentine is prone to make tall claims. A few months back, General Peron made a pompous announcement that Argentine had discovered the secret of extracting atomic energy from the sun, doing away with the necessity of stock-piling uranium and other fissionable materials. Subsequently, it proved to be a big hoax. We hope that Evita in heaven is as much a reality as Eva on earth.

* *

Evita will continue to be a symbol of the eternal feminine. Feminine names for stars and other heavenly bodies are not unknown to India. Ashwini, Rohini, Rewati and others are feminine names. New couples are asked to see stars. Arundhati and Vashista in the heavens, before wedlock as the ideal couple whose life they have to follow on earth. Octagenarians who bid to be centenarians are asked to have a "darshan" of Dhruva, the Pole Star, for longevity. The story goes that moon who was a "chela" of Jupiter eloped with the latter's wife, Tara and in consequance became the victim of a curse It is said that Mercury was the offspring of this companionate marriage between the runaway couple, and astrologers assign to Mercury neuter gender. Myths, Mythology and astrology have conspired to give a series of episodes of the sex life of stars and planets which may shock the morality of mankind.

* *

Indian astronomy had made a name for itself long before the advent of modern planetarium. Unfortunately astrology, the art of Cupid and cupidity, became so mixed up with it that it vitiated its development as a pure science. Astrology also has become mostly a fake and fraud specialing in race horses, football pools, lucky numbers, crossword puzzles, futures and corners. One great feat of astronomy is the couplet of Bhaskaracharya the doyen of Indian astronomers, which reveals that Indians had knowledge of the existence of America, long before Columbus discovered it. In a treatise written round about the 3rd century A. D., the astronomer says: "When the sun sets in Simhala (Ceylon), it is sunrise in Siddhapura." Siddhapura should be a city whose meridian should run through America. Recently, the United States celebrated the day of the discovery of America by Columbus, and a distant descendent of the discoverer was flown to the scene of festivity and honoured. The earlier discovery of Bhaskaracharya should be probed further by research students and can be made an occasion for joint Indo-American celebrations.

* *

The discovery of new planets and an extra moon to another planet has already pushed the stock of inter-planetary travel to a new high. The new trend in novels and other light literature is scientific and astronomical, and it looks as though Jules Verne has come back to life. The latest arrival is "Men of Other Planets" by Mr. Kenneth Heuer, lecturer of New York's Hayden Planetarium, which gives a vision and topography of the planetary worlds based on astronomical data. The farthest planet is Pluto, about 4,000 million miles from the sun. It gives little solar radiation, moves through endless night and takes about 248 years to make a circuit of the sun. This is considered to be the last post of the planetary system, and across it, is the Great Beyond

* *

Next in distance comes Neptune where there is no difference between day and night This planet has two satellites or moons, one of which is real world in itself with an estimated diameter of 5,800 miles Uranus is another distant planet invisible from earth, and it is supposed to be non-stop cold there. The rings of Saturn look like a comet's tail and the day is only of 10 hours' duration there. In saturnanian calendar, the year consists of 25,824 days. Jupiter is about 400 million miles from us, and our good earth is a veritable pigmy before its Cyclopean stature, as its surface is 128 times bigger than ours. Jupiter has room for a population of 268 billions, and the powerful gravity on the planet means that "inhabitants must be low slung, with strong legs, eyes well forward."

* *

Between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter is the land of asteroids about 350 million miles in dimension. Asteroids are minor planets, the largest measuring 480 miles and the smallest about one mile in diameter. They are probably like the islands in the Pacific, some very big and others tiny islets which appear and disappear according to the tides. According to astronomers, asteroids being barren worlds without light, heat, air and water, there will be sub-microscopic forms of life such as the bacilli and bacteria which have physical and chemical properties of animal and vegetable kingdom. They are reputed to be the island of "living minerals such as singing stones and talking rocks" and other bacilli of fantastic variety outstripping the beings of the fairy tales. There is no force of gravity on these planets and living things would fly into space, if not attached and firmly fixed. Moreover, the asteroids are reported to be warring planets, each having its own ruler, army and flag. There seem to be power politics and 'blocs' in heavens and also hot and cold wars, and probably flying meteors will be the missiles. A space ship hurtling through this region may be termed an aggressor and treated as such, unless there is a non-aggression pact between earth and rulers of the asteroids. This is beyond the scope of even the United Nations at present.

* *

The gravity on Mars is only one-third of that on the earth and its inhabitants may be 16 feet tall, enjoying fifty times the muscular energy of man. In the process of the evolution of the universe, Mars was formed earlier than earth and Martian civilisation and culture should outshine the ideal of our idealists and UNESCO standards. The Martians are said to be great engineers with a complex system of canals in contrast to which the Suez and Panama will be toys. Mr. Percival Lowell thinks that they are construction works of supermen who, recognising the danger of eventual dessication, have constructed a system of canals to transport melted polar ice to irrigate and fertilize arid zones Appearing like fine spider webs in telescope, the canals are actually 200 miles wide and 3,500 miles long A few Martian engineers will easily put through our Damodar Valley project Hirkud and other dams without complaining of dollar shortage and inflationary pressure. That alone may perhaps save us from rationing rigidity and Pakistan coiled rice which makes us chew the cud.

* *

Venus is closest to us, but is perpetually shrouded in clouds It is in early stage of evolution and astronomers say that there will be no human life but only plant life in an advanced stage. A romantic scientist declares that there may be two sexes and perhaps a thinking tree will express his affections by stretching out a branch like a gigantic arm, clasping the branch-like hand of another tree of graceful form standing a little distance off and placing in her hand a humming bird It is a kingdom of thinking and talking plants, with probably a vegetarian 'lingua franca' Mercury is also near us with extremes of temperature. One side of it is perpetually exposed to the sun and hence is a parched and baked land with no bodies of water The other side of the planet is a land of perpetual cold and murky gloom. Mercurians will probably be cave-dwellers living in catacombs built in rock, on the night side of the planet They may be experts in cells and underground. Moon is our own satellite and we have to wade through a sea of showers before the space ship lands there The other side of the moon not exposed to earth is said to be a black forest of Stygian darkness, where giant trees criss-crossing and interlocking themselves hide the lunar sky. The man in the moon is not a demented creature as per popular folklore, but an intelligent creature.

* *

According to Mr. Heuer, the universe is vast, incomprehensible, illimitable in space and time. There is the vast orange, almost featureless, wasteland of Mars, and the grey broken world of the Moon with its lofty mountains. There is the huge planet, Neptune, whose surface is locked eternally in miles of ice. On the planet, Juno, a sound is never heard: on Venus a wild cacophony for ever reigns. Eleven Moons shine in Jupiter's sky; three bright rings dispel the darkness and enhance the beauty of the planet, Saturn. Venus may be an example of a young world populated by huge dragon flies and giant cockroaches, like those which lived on earth millions of years ago. Mars, on the other hand, may be the habitation of an ancient civilisation living an enlightened and intellectual spiritual life. Mars lately became big news because of the flying saucers reported to have been launched by the Martians.

* *

Looking to the wide gulf in maximum and minimum temperatures and the gravity-less nature of some of the planets, inter planetary travel will not the pleasure flights as they are imagined to be. Travellers for Mars have to stand intense cold, dryness and rarefied air; visitors to Venus will have to suffer the powerful surface gravitation, which is two and half times that of the earth. Therefore, Dr. Stapledon suggested special bodies for colonisers of these planets. He says: "By very drastic eugenical operation on the existing human form, it might be possible to enable the present human brain to be supported, in spite of excessive gravitation, by throwing man into the quadruped position, greatly strengthening the four legs and at the same time pushing the head far backwards so as to distribute its weight evenly between the fore and hind legs. But what of the problem of providing hands? My only suggestion is that the nose might be greatly elongated into a trunk equipped with delicate grasping instruments like fingers." The prospect of the atom-age man turning a quadruped with a jamboo-like trunk, is appalling. Hence, nothing like our good earth.

* *

Inter-planetary travelling requisites will prove a headache. The material will have to be light, non-combustible and sound proof. The "space-suit" should be temperature controlled and should have asbestos material with a helmet to protect the head. The first space traveller, cut and tailored with inter-planetary costume, will shy at himself when he sees his uniformed figure in a mirror. According to Indian spiritualists spirits in astral plane will have bodies lighter than shadow, and they will hover through space in silhoutte Dressed similar to the spirits, inter-planetary travellers may become hobgoblin of young minds One does not know whether those who have booked return tickets to the Moon and back, will carry with them mascots, charms and talismans for a safe come-back. 'Spaceology' may perhaps prove to be the harbinger for a Planetary United Nations to come. Our earth has already taken the initiative.

IMPETUS TO SOCIAL EDUCATION

NEW DELHI, October 28, 1951. Social education will be the chief objective of the Delhi Public Library which has been set up by the Ministry of Education, Government of India and the UNESCO in the UNESCO's Public Library Manifesto. This manifesto affirms the UNESCO's faith in the public library as a vital force for popular education and for the growth of international understanding, and, thereby, for the promotion of peace.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Asoe Vad 13, 2007.
Muslim: Mohurram 26, 1371.
Parsi: Ardibehesht 26, 1321.
Sunrise: 6-37 a.m.
Sunset 6-08 p.m.
Hightide 10-05, 22-47.
Lowtide 03-52, 16-20.

Local Engagements

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public lecture on 'Let there be light." Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain, 6-15 p.m.

NATIONAL RAILWAY WORKERS UNION, BOMBAY: Divisional Conference of the Railway Workers. "Mazdoor Manzil". 25, Government Gate Road, Parel, 4 p.m.

VICTORIA DRIVERS SANGH, BOMBAY: Annual General Meeting, Union Office, 46, Jubilee Chawl, Morland Road, Bombay.

ARYA SAMAJ, BOMBAY: Pandit Vijayshankar Jani will deliver a public lecture on "The life of Swami Dayanand", at Arya Samaj, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Kakadwadi, Girgaum, 7 p.m.

KISAN MAZDOOR PRAJA PARTY: Acharya Kripalani to address a public meeting, Chaupatty Sea Face, 6 p.m.

SRI RAMKRISHNA SARADA PEETHA: Swami Sharvanandaji Maharaj will deliver a lecture on "India through the Ages", Vanmalli Hall, Dadar (B.B.) 6 p.m.

Thundershowers Will Continue

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Oct. 27 (PTI).—The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, Oct. 27:—

(Summary of observations recorded at 8-30 a.m. IST).

Thundershowers have been fairly widespread in coastal Andhradesa and Mysore and have occurred locally in Orissa. They have also been reported from a few stations in Assam, Gangetic West Bengal, Rayalaseema, Tamilnad and Travancore-Cochin. Night temperatures were markedly above normal in North-west India, Uttar Pradesh Madhya Bharat and Gujarat.

Forecast valid until the evening of 28th: Rain or thundershowers will be fairly widespread in coastal Andhradesa and occur locally in Gangetic West Bengal, Orissa, Tamilnad, Mysore and along the Malabar Coast. Scattered light thundershowers are also likely in Assam, Chota Nagpur, South Hyderabad and Rayalaseema.

The following is the weather chart showing maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, with total rainfall from October 1, '51 and departure from normal recorded at 8-30 a.m. IST today.

	Temp. Mx.	Mn.	Rainfall. 24h.	SO1.	Dfn.
Ahmedabad	102	72	0	0	—0.3
BOMBAY	91	78	0	2.7	+0.3
Calcutta	91	79	0	2.9	—1.3
Lucknow	95	70	0	0	—1.2
Madras	91	75	0.6	2.6	—7.1
Nagpur	89	64	0	4.9	+2.9
Patna	93	76	0	0.9	—1.3
Poona	90	63	0	10.1	+6.7
Surat	103	76	0	0.1	—1.4

PROTECT RIGHTS OF CONSUMERS

Naik-Nimbalkar's Plea

BARODA, Oct. 27. (PTI): Mr. M M Naik-Nimbalkar, Bombay's Minister for Industries and Labour, inaugurated here today the thirtythird annual session of the Federation of Gujerat Mills and Industries.

Sheth Navinchandra Chandulal, President of the Federation in his address asserted the Government's policy of a controlled socialist economy would ultimately lead to "totalitarianism of the Fascist type or the other extreme of the slave state (Communism)"

Mr. Naik-Nimbalkar in his inaugural address, defended Government's policy and urged the Associations and Federations of Industries to impose a rigorous code of conduct on their members to see that the interests of consumers and workers were adequately protected and thus eliminate the need for control.

"D" Ward Rationing Office

The 'D' Ward Rationing Office which was at Muzafarabad Hall, Grant Road, Bombay 7, has been shifted to Laxmi Baug, Avantikabai Gokhale Road, (formerly known as New Bhatwadi Road) Bombay 4, with effect from October 26, 1951.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

244 m. — 07-40 Prog., 07-45 S. Vyas, G songs, 08-15 P. B. Nipanikar, Raschandra, 11-45 P. G. Lad, sarang, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 L. K. Kunte, clarionet, 13-45 Week's progs., 13-45 Sunday afternoon "prom", 17-30 P. B. Nipanikr, multani, 18-10 L. K. Kunte, clarionet, 18-30 P. G. Lad, shgham kalyan, 19-00 S. Vyas, G songs, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 Air trio, 19-30 Air artist, kh. hansadhwani, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 P. G. Lad, thumri, 20-45 S. Vyas, G songs, 21-15 Rukmini Venkatachalam, K. music, 21-45 Ad libitum, 21-55 Musical interlude, 22-00 Music of Masters.

VARIATIONS, 353 m. — 07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 E. R. Prabhu, violin, 08-45 Rajani Joshi, M songs, 11-00 Your choice, 12-15 Air artist, sarangi, 12-30 Air artist, alap and tarana, 13-00 Rajani Joshi, M song, 13-30 Gagoo H Gurubakshani, thumri, 13-50 Kausalya Mangeshwar, shudh sarang, 17-30 For children, M. 18-00 Air artist, Mydee compositions, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 20-15 Rajani Joshi, Rangnekar compositions, 20-30 We have with us tonight, talk, H, 20-45 Air artist, Shukla compositions, 21-00 Gagoo H. Gurubuxani, thumri, 21-30 Radio traier, M, 21-45 P. B. Nippanikar, bhajan, 22-00 Kaushalya Manjeshwar, chhayanat.

BARODA—AHMEDABAD

250 & 326.1 mtrs. — 08-15 Tribute, 08-30 Y. A. Joshi, khayal, 09-00 For children, G, 18-00 Durga Karnik, khayal, 18-20 R. Bhojak, 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), and Locals (Ahmd), 18-35 Swapna Shrusti (Ahm.), 19-00 Y. A. Joshi, khayal, 19-15 M. Rawal, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Geet sudha (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 Durga Karnik, khayal, 20-30 Your choice (Baroda), 20-30 Bharat music (Ahm), 21-15 R. Bhojak, 21-30 Y. A. Joshi, khayal, 21-45 Durga Karnik, khayal.

GOA

34.22 m. — 8-00 a.m. Hindi film music, 9-30 Music by air, 10-00 Remember when, 10-00 Tropicana, 10-45 Organaires, 11-00 Ten ton tunes, 12-00 noon Men behind melody, 12-30 p.m. Music by Roth, 1-30 Salon serenade, 2-00 Hindi request prog., 3-00 Hindi film music, 4-00 N. Choutier and his music, 4-30 Concert hall of air, 5-00 I hear Southland singing, 5-15 Bringing Christ to Nation, 5-35 Back to Bible.

CEYLON

18-84, 20.05, 41.72 m. — 7-15 a.m. It's good days, 7-30 BBC news, 7-45 Star of today, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of prophecy, 8-45 Round up time, 9-00 Swap shop, 9-30 Your choice, 10-30 Jazz record shop, 11-00 Hindi prog., 12-00 noon Musical Clock, 12-30 Curtail call, 5-00 p.m. Hindi prog., 6-30 Lipton Show (Hindi), 7-00 Festival of waltzes, 7-15 Four stars and starlet, 7-30 Music by Roth, 7-55 Rhodes record of day, 8-00 Famous tenors, 8-30 Melody tours, 9-00 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of prophecy, 10-00 Eventide echoes.

SAIGON

25 m, 19-15 — 19-30 News, 19-30 —20-30 Gramophone Records asked for or by listeners.

B B C

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—16-15 Sports, 18-45 Music from Grand Hotel, 19-45 Concerto, 21-00 Educating Archie, 22-15 Service, 23-00 In town tonight.

EASTERN SERVICE—18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 In Hindi for India, 19-45 For children, 20-15 In Urdu for Pak, 20-25 Meet students, 20-35 Letters' replies.

U. S. Tour Impressions

Mr. H J Talyarkhan will broadcast a talk in English giving his impressions about the American people from All India Radio, Bombay on October 28, at 9-45 P.M. Mr. Talyarkhan recently visited U S A.

The programme can be heard on 244 and 41.44 metres.

Film Industry Enquiry Report

Mr. Narendra Sharma will broadcast a talk in Hindi on "Indian Film Industry Enquiry Committee Report" from All India Radio, Bombay on October 28 at 8-30 P.M.

The programme can be heard on 353 and 61.98 metres.

London Forum

On the same day at 10-30 P.M. All India Radio, Bombay will broadcast a recording of a BBC discussion programme entitled "LONDON FORUM". The programme will deal with the analysis of the results of the British General Election and the effects they are likely to have on Britain and other countries closely associated with her.

The programme can be heard on 244 and 41.44 metres.

Telegraph Notification

Tuesday, October 30, will be observed as a telegraph holiday on account of 'Diwali'. Only express telegrams will be accepted on that day.

LATE MR. J.S. SAWANT

Pensions Granted To Family

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Government of Bombay has sanctioned pensions to the wife and two sons and other members of the family of the late Mr. J. S. Sawant, officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Local Self-Government and Public Health Department, who met his death in tragic circumstances on September 7 last, while engaged in doing his work in his room at the Secretariat.

Mrs Sawant will be paid a pension of Rs. 100 per month for her life time. She will also be paid additional pensions of Rs. 40 per month and Rs. 35 per month for the maintenance of Shrimati Yashodabai N. Sawant and Shrimati Mathurabai S. Sawant, respectively, for their lifetime provided they stay with her.

The two sons of the late Mr Sawant, Suresh and Ajit will be paid maintenance allowance of Rs. 75 each per month till they reach the age of 25 or till they get employed or secure other means of livelihood, whichever is earlier. The question of grant of freeships to them is being considered separately.

Mr. Harishchandra Shankar Rane, nephew of the late Mr. Sawant, will be paid a pension of Rs. 50 per month for a period of one year from September 8, 1951.

These pensions are in addition to the death-cum-retirement gratuity which may be payable to the family of the late Mr. Sawant under the revised pension rules.

Economy In Electricity At Government House

BOMBAY, Saturday: Effective measures have been taken in Government House to affect an appreciable reduction in the consumption of electricity. They include the use of lower powered bulbs, stoppage of use of electricity for cooking and other domestic purposes and the restriction of lights to certain hours. His Excellency has also withheld for the present the electrification of certain quarters in Government House.

By these measures it is hoped to reduce the total consumption by 33 1/3 per cent.

Relief Works In Thana District

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Collector of Thana stated at a press conference, at Thana, today that relief works would be started in Umbergaon, Palghar and Dahanu talukas of the district very soon. They would consist of bandharas, village approach roads and tanks. He also stated that immediate help was rendered to the people of Dahisar and roundabout who were affected by the recent floods. Nearly 240 families, mostly Adivasis, whose huts had been washed away by floods were to be given lands for constructing tenements and provided with free timber. They would also be supplied with iron and cement at controlled rates and given subsidy.

The Collector described the reports about damage to crops caused in Palghar taluka as exaggerated and said that only a small area in the taluka had been affected.

Parking Of Vehicles At Abdul Rehman Street

The Commissioner of Police, Greater Bombay, has issued the following notification: No person shall allow any vehicle of which he is in charge to stand or halt anywhere on the west side of Abdul Rehman Street, lying between Narayan Dhuru Street and Pydhonie Junction, except for the immediate purpose of picking up or setting down passengers.

Bombay Union Of Journalists

PLEA TO EXPEDITE PRESS COMMISSION

BOMBAY, Saturday:

The annual general body meeting of the Bombay Union of Journalists which met tonight to adopt the annual report and statement of accounts, urged the Government of India to expedite the setting up of a Commission to enquire into the newspaper industry. Mr. M Harris presided.

The general body suggested that apart from the question of the internal and external curbs on the freedom of opinion and the internal and external influences to which the press may be exposed, the scope of inquiry of the Commission must include a probe into the conditions of work of Journalists, including salaries, grades, security of service, leave, provident fund, pension and other benefits and the question of recognition of Unions of journalists.

It also suggested that genuine representatives of organisations of working journalists should be included in the personnel of the Commission, and that full opportunities should be provided to organisations of working journalists, including the B U J to be heard before the Commission.

The general body unanimously adopted the annual report and statement of accounts after a lengthy debate.

A new Executive Committee consisting of following members of the Union was elected by the general body: Messrs. Suhakar Bhatt, M V Kamath, V N Bhushan Rao, K R Kamath, W Alfred, S Viswam, Chandravadan Shukla, K C John, Trevor Driberg, Sitharam Kolpe, M Harris, G N Acharya, C D Seth, J M Ghate, and G K Nair.

Ration Arrangements For Diwali Holidays

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Rationing Head Office as well as all Ward/Area Rationing Offices, the Civil Supplies Godowns and the Permit Office will remain closed on Tuesday Oct. 30 and Wednesday October 31, on account of Diwali.

All Government Grain Shops which will remain open for the sale of wheat flour upto 12 noon on Tuesday, October 30, but remain closed on Wednesday October 31 on account of Diwali.

The Ward Rationing Offices will remain open on Monday, October 29.

Penicillin will be available as usual from the Ward Rationing Offices on the abovementioned holidays.

Industrial Disputes

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The industrial disputes between the Shree Mahalaxmi Woollen Mills Limited and the C. & J. Silk Mills, both of Greater Bombay, and the Shree Dinesh Mills Ltd. Baroda, and their respective workers have been referred by the Government of Bombay to the arbitration of the Industrial Court.

Simultaneously, the disputes between the Singer Sewing Machine Company, Bombay, and its workers has been referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Shri I G. Thakore.

The disputes between 13 bidi merchants of Ahmedabad and their respective workers have been referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Shri P D. Vyas.

The dispute between the Film Manufacturers Company, Malad, and its workers in respect of the later's demand for standardisation of wages has been referred for decision to the Wage Board for Silk Textile Industry.

Life Of District Local Boards Extended

BOMBAY, Saturday.—The Government of Bombay has extended the term of office of the present members of the District Local Boards of the following Districts upto May 31, 1953:

Amreli, Broach, Surat, Mehsana, Panchmahals, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Kheda, Thana, Poona, Sholapur, Nasik, Satara North, Kolaba, West Khandesh, Dharwar, Belgaum, Bijapur and Kolhapur.

Gujerat Famine Relief

MAHALAXMI TEMPLE DEVOTEES TO HELP

BOMBAY, Saturday:

A band of social workers led by Mr. N J Dave, have decided, at the suggestion of Mr. Kishorilal Mashruwalla, Editor of the 'Harijan', to erect a stall at the entrance of the Mahalaxmi Temple on Diwali and New Year Day to collect funds from the devotees, towards the relief of famine stricken Gujerat.

The amount thus collected will be handed over to the Government of Bombay through Mr. Kishorilal Mashruwalla.

In a message to Mr. Dave, Mr. Morarji Desai has appealed to the visitors to the Mahalaxmi Temple to contribute generously to the fund and adds "As a results of insufficient rainfall this year, practically all the districts of Gujarat are in the grip of famine".

It may be recalled that last year the same group had put up a similar stall at the Mahalaxmi Temple to raise a fund for Assam Earthquake Relief and had succeeded in collecting a sum of Rs. 5,129-7-3.

Rear-Admiral Dickinson Meets Morarji Desai

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Rear-Admiral N. V. Dickinson, Rear-Admiral Commanding Indian Naval Squadron, called on Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Minister for Home and Revenue, at the Secretariat, Bombay this morning.

Dr. Jivraj Mehta

Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Minister for Public Works and Housing, left for Baroda last night. He will return to Bombay on October 29. The same evening, the Minister will leave for Khandala and return to Bombay on November 2.

NEW AIR SERVICES ROUTE

BOMBAY, Oct. 27 (PTI): The Air Services of India will commence a bi-weekly service to Indore-Gwalior- Kanpur- Lucknow from November 1 it is learnt here today.

The northbound flight will be on Mondays and Thursdays and southbound on Tuesdays and Fridays.

The air lines had suspended their services to Indore and Gwalior a few months ago owing to shortage of petrol.

Normal Working Resumed

NAGPUR, Oct. 27 (PTI).

Normal working was resumed at six this morning on the Wardha-Balharshah section of the G.I.P. Railway, where a goods train was derailed last evening.

The Madras-Delhi Express passed through Nagpur this morning by the usual route. The Delhi-Madras Express was also leaving Nagpur this evening by the regular route.

Karwar Pyrites For Examination

KARWAR, Oct. 27 (PTI).—Preliminary examination of the pyrites deposits reported near Karwar, was conducted by Mr. B. G. Deshpande, geologist of the Government of India.

Mr. Deshpande has collected samples of the ore for laboratory tests in Calcutta. If the conclusions are favourable, a more thorough survey of the twelve-mile area will be undertaken.

Nato Air Exercise

VALETTA, (Malta), Oct. 27 (PTI-Reuter): The Royal Air Force announced today the end of a two-day North Atlantic Treaty Organisation air exercise to test central and western Mediterranean communications.

French, Italian and British aircraft took part in the exercise.

Laxmeshwar And Byadgi Municipalities

The period of supersession of the Laxmeshwar and Byadgi Municipalities, in Dharwar District, has been extended by the Government of Bombay up to March 31, 1953. The Municipalities will be re-established on April 1, 1953.

NAZIMUDDIN ON TOP

(Continued From Page 3)

litics by becoming Municipal chairman in his town at the early age of 28. For the next six years, he was in that office, meanwhile getting married to Shah Banoo, the daughter of a wealthy Zamindar K. M Ashraff.

In those days, it was a great thing for any East Bengali to be a Member of the Executive Court of the Dacca University and Nazimuddin was in it in 1923. Next, he became a Member of the Bengal Legislature. By 1929, he had also become a Minister in his Province. He was in charge of the portfolio of Education, and in that capacity, he piloted the 'Compulsory Primary Education Bill.' That was his chief legislative measure as minister, then. He won popularity in office.

In Anderson Raj

After five years as Education Minister, Nazimuddin became a Member of the Governor's Executive Council in Bengal. That was during the Governorship of Sir John Anderson. Interested in the peasants of his province, in spite of his being an aristocrat, Nazimuddin wanted to pass two beneficial measures—'the Bengal Agricultural Debtors Bill' and 'the Bengal Rural Development Bill.' They were passed during the years 1935-6, largely due to the persistence of Nazimuddin.

Now, when 'Provincial Autonomy' was inaugurated, Maulvi Fazlul Huq who became Premier took in Nazimuddin as his Home Minister in the Cabinet. For the next six years, he held office and resigned. Reason was that, Huq had developed violent quarrels with Jinnah, and Nazimuddin was a pro-Jinnahite in his political affiliation. Now, as Party Leader of the League Legislators, Nazimuddin soon turned leader of the Opposition!

Bengal Famine

In April 1943, Nazimuddin formed the first 'pucca' Moslem League Ministry in Bengal, thanks to the machinations of the late Sir John Herbert, who is universally known as the 'Father of the Bengal Famine'. Nazimuddin had the Home and Civil Defence portfolios, while H. S. Suhrawardy had to bear the brunt of many charges from the public for the mishandling of food supplies in the Province. Nazimuddin could not escape the public odium on his head for the death of millions in the 1943 famine, God-made or man-made, it is still to be settled! Any way, the League Ministry of Nazimuddin had no smooth sailing for the two years it was in office. With internal quarrels set afloat by his political adversaries, with a powerful Hindu Press aligned against the Ministry, Nazimuddin could not score any triumph in office, as he used to score goals easily on the football field in his younger days! Seeing everything going swimmingly in the Province, Sir Robert Casey, the Australian came to govern Bengal in succession to Herbert (who died in office) when the administration was placed under section 93 of the Government of India Act. Nazimuddin left the Writers' Building in March 1945.

In Wilderness

Since then, he retired into a sort of private life for the next two years. When the Provincial election came in 1946, he smelt that Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy was there to wrench the office of Premier for himself. Nazimuddin, promptly understanding that the tempo of time was against him, refused to contest even a legislature seat! He left the political field Suhrawardy free to Suhrawardy to face, and you and I know, how Suhrawardy ran his Ministry, since it is all recent history.

Then came the Partition of Bengal and the Bengal Muslim League Legislature Party's meeting in Calcutta to choose a leader. That was in 1947. The Leaguers, who were fed up with Mr Suhrawardy, nicely bade him goodbye, and sent him to political wilderness, electing Mr. Nazimuddin to be their future leader With that election, Mr. Nazimuddin moved on to Dacca to become the Premier of his new Province, within the 'moth-eaten, truncated Pakistan Mr Jinnah ,ourded for his disciples.

Meanwhile, Mr Nazimuddin went abroad twice. Once he went to Washington as a Member of the Food Delegation and on another occasion, he went to attend a meeting of a United Nations Organization at Geneva. He also went on a 'Haj Pilgrimage'.

Mr. Nazimuddin's Premiership in East Bengal had been without any violent storm. True, there was a little Bengali agitation on account of Urdu being made the State language, but he was able to calm down the trouble-shooters in no time with the whip of the 'Jinnah-authority' in his hands. The old veteran Fazlul Huq, who migrated into Dacca for good in 1947, leaving behind all his fond Calcutta associations, himself cried hoarse against the Nazimuddin Ministry for a time, but even this 'volcano' was soon quietened that it ceased to erupt fire. Then, there was yet another young politician in Mohamed Ali, Suhrawardy's Finance Minister in Calcutta in 1946, slowly organizing a set of followers in Dacca, since he had ambitions to reach the Premier's chair. Even he, had to quit the scene!

When Jinnah arrived in Dacca in 1948 and learnt about Mohammad Ali's plans to be an effective leader of the Opposition, the Governor-General ordered that he had better quit Dacca in 48 hours! The consolation prize offered was Pakistan Ambassadorship in Burma.

Unwillingly said yet abidingly, Mohamed Ali packed his things the very next morning, went to Karachi, took instructions from Zafrulla and flew to Rangoon.

Besides politics, Nazimuddin is greatly interested in sports. From his youthful days he played football, hockey, cricket and tennis. In 1928, he was President of the Hockey Federation of India and for many years he held office as President of the Mahommedan Sporting Club in Calcutta. He is also a good 'shikar' and indulges occasionally in the pastime of angling

All considered, Nazimuddin is a model politician, a religious minded person, who would not harm even a mosquito, if he could help it! His is not the tongue which emits bitterness against any, and he could not be charged with any vile communalism. He is a peculiar type of gentleman and for being so, he is not likely to be a hot-favourite with those in whose hands Mr. Jinnah left the future destinies of his infant state.

As Governor-General he filled an ornamental office in utter silence. That was the best he could have done! The Punjabi Moslem domination in his state was there. The Sindhi Moslems did not like any one from outside bossing over their Province. Nazimuddin and Liaquat Ali, from East Bengal and U.P. respectively had to be amicable bed-fellows, because they could survive smoothly in office only being as such.

He gave a free hand to Liaquat Ali to carry on in office just as he liked. When the late Prime Minister wanted to curb the Punjabi Moslem militiamen like Akbar Khan rising against the regime, Nazimuddin fully backed up Liaquat Ali.

New Role

Now, the question is freely asked in India whether, with Nazimuddin as Prime Minister, Indo Pak relations would improve? I think it would. Nazimuddin's religious fanaticism apart, he is a very cautious man, who would watch every step that he took. He would not rashly like to play the role of a Chengiz Khan, you may be sure! But, if popular opinion on the 'Kashmir issue' somehow got the better of him in Pakistan in the coming months, Nazimuddin may not hesitate to play to the gallery! As one blameworthy for the Bengal Famine of 1943 and as the real wire-puller behind the terrible Calcutta riots of 1946, people who know him closely have come to regard him as an 'intriguer par excellence' these days, whether he truly deserved that epithet or not. All one wishes at this juncture is, he would play his part in the P.M.'s office in such a manner that the relations between our country and his, are bettered in the days ahead Preaching of the 'Clenched-Fist theory and the like offensive slogans cannot make Nazimuddin a great man in history, but then I know, he cares for a good name for himself!

BRITISH SHIP ESCAPES PIRATE VESSEL

TOKYO, Oct. 27 (PTI-Reuter): The Japanese Marine Safety Headquarters today announced it had received a message that the 2,801 ton British ship "Hupeh" had been fired on by pirates off the Central China coast.

The Headquarters said its Nagasaki Radio station had picked up an S.O.S. from the Hupeh saying a pirate ship was firing on her near the mouth of the Yangtse River.

A second message received later said briefly without details that the "Hupeh" had escaped from the pirate vessel which was apparently trying to seize her.

Lloyds reported in London yesterday that the "Hupeh" owners, the China Navigation Company, had notified on Thursday receiving a cable saying she had been pirated off the China coast. The "Hupeh" was bound for Hong Kong from the North China Port of Tientsin.

Mishap To French Steamer

THE HAGUE, Oct. 27 (PTI-Reuter): The French steamer Rhys 240 miles out from Boulogne, has radioed for help after striking a mine, said a message picked up here yesterday.

The message said the explosion had put the engine-room and steering gear out of order.

The message said the Rhys, registered at La Rochelle, was lying in the North Sea off the Frisian

Freighter On Fire

PALERMO Sicily, Oct. 27 (UPA): A freighter, identified as the 5,000-ton Canadian built Danfyld, burst into flames two and-a-half miles off Palermo harbour Saturday

Port authorities said the ship was carrying munitions.

Firemen said, without confirmation, that the ship was chartered by a Danish Company carrying munitions to Communist China.

CENTRAL & WESTERN RAILWAYS

Inauguration At Victoria Terminus

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Hon'ble Shri N. GopalasWami Iyengar, Minister for Transport and Railways, will perform the inauguration ceremony of the Central and Western Railways at Victoria Terminus station, Bombay on November 5, 1951. His Excellency Shri Maharaj Singh Governor of Bombay, will preside. Besides the Hon'ble Shri K. Santhanam, Minister of State for Transport and Railways, Shri P. C Badhwar, Chairman, Railway Board, is expected to speak on the occasion.

After the ceremony, the Hon'ble Minister will meet railway administrative officers. In the evening they will meet representative of Railway Labour.

Later at 5 30 p.m., there will be an at home by the General Managers of the two new railways on the grounds of the Western Railway headquarters at Churchgate.

CANDIDATES' SELECTION IN ORISSA

Responsibility Rests On P. C. C., Says Mahatab

NEW DELHI, Oct. 27 (UPI): Mr. Harekrushna Mahatab clarified in a press statement issued here today that primary responsibility for the selection of Congress candidates for the next elections in Orissa rested with the Provincial Election Committee. "Whatever suggestions I have to make," he added "I shall make to the PCC which is represented here by its President, Mr. Biswanath Das."

SRINAGAR. — Swami Nischalananda, a South African Indian, has resigned from Sarva Bhauma Sadhu Mandal because "the Mandal had deviated from objects for which the Delhi Sammelan was called and has now become a tool for exploiting Sadhus and the people in general."

Power Cut For Mills To Be Spread Over

BOMBAY GOVT. DIRECTIVES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay have fixed the quantity of electricity to be consumed by the city textile mills at two-thirds of what they would have consumed during the nine months from October, 1951, to June, 1952.

The cut will be spread over the next eight months, beginning from November 1.

Government have also directed the mills to work forty hours a week, instead of the present 48 hours, thus saving one-sixth of power consumption. The rest of the saving i.e., the remaining one-sixth would be made good by complete closure of the mills between the period from February to May. For the requisite number of weeks.

No decision, however, has been taken with regard to payment of wages

Ahmedabad Power Supply Restored

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 27 (UPI): Repairs having been effected to one of the large turbine machines it was put back into service at 9 a.m. today and electric supply to Ahmedabad city and to the North Gujerat Grid is therefore, again normal.

This means that the 16 percent cut in electric supply to textile mills imposed for the last four days has again been restored.

Post Office Raided: Two Arrested

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27 (PTI): The Special Police establishments of the Government of India in Calcutta, yesterday raided the Esplanade Post Office and arrested two employees for alleged traffic in used postage stamps.

The police recovered from one of them used postage stamps of considerable value

INDIA'S SHORTAGE OF FATS

Bhatnagar's Plea For Reducing Deficit

KANPUR, Oct. 27 (PTI).—Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar, Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research, today called upon oil technologists to consider ways and means of reducing the deficit in the country's fat supply position.

In the context of world shortage of oils and fats the economic importance of oil bearing materials had increased considerably he said.

Dr. Bhatnagar, who was inaugurating the seventh annual convention of the Oil Technologists Association of India said that the production of vegetable oils constituted one of the major industries in the country in as much as, according to the third census of manufactures (1948), there were 991 factories in the country, employing 53,164 workers with a total wage and salary bill amounting to nearly 3.37 crores and the productive capital employed being over Rs. 33 crores.

Belgian Envoy Presents Credentials

NEW DELHI, October 27: The Ambassador-Designate of Belgium to India, Mons. Stephen Hallot, presented his credentials to the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, at a special ceremony in Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi, today.

The ceremony was followed by a luncheon party which was attended by the Ambassador, members of his party and officials of the External Affairs Ministry.

THE SECOND TB SEAL SALE CAMPAIGN.

(Sponsored by the Tuberculosis Association of India, New Delhi)

THE FIRST TUBERCULOSIS SEAL SALE CAMPAIGN BROUGHT IN ABOUT RS. 10,30,000/-. THIS MONEY WILL BE USED FOR CONCERTING ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS MEASURES IN INDIA.

"..... LET US NOT FORGET THE AGONISING CRY OF OUR SUFFERING BRETHREN AND THE FACT THAT RIGHT IN OUR MIDST WE HAVE IN TB A VERY ACTIVE AND INSIDIOUS ENEMY WHICH HAS BEEN INFLICTING SEVERE CASUALTIES AMONG OUR PEOPLE. SAPPING THE VERY VITALITY OF THE NATION AND WEAKENING ITS FOUNDATION."

RAJKUMARI AMRIT KAUR

DIWALI HAS COME AGAIN!

Remember! Lakhs of our kinsmen smitten with TB are denied the gaities of life. Let us show our concern for them by supporting the fight against this deadly disease Please buy TB SEALS in large numbers. A TB Seal costs ONE ANNA only. It is a symbol of peace cheer and consolation.

DURING THE LAST TB SEALS CAMPAIGN YOUR STATE COLLECTED Rs. 42,548/- THESE COLLECTIONS WILL BE USED FOR ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS WORK IN YOUR STATE ONLY.

The Seals can be had from: Dr. B. B. YODH, Honorary Secretary, Bombay Province Anti-Tuberculosis Association, Red Cross Building, 141, Mint Road, Bombay and other Agencies in the State.

(Space donated by

Messrs. DADABHOY HORMUSJEE & CO., BOMBAY).

World Watches Churchill

KASHMIR REACTION

Churchill Cannot Do Much Worse

SRINAGAR, Oct. 27 (UPI). Mr. Winston Churchill's return to power in Britain on the eve of the Security Council debate on Dr. Graham's report on Kashmir is considered quite significant in political circles in Kashmir capital, writes UPI special correspondent.

Considering the record of the Attlee Government of the Kashmir issue, it is felt that Mr. Churchill cannot do 'much worse', but is thought that in the long run, if not in the immediate present, "new British diplomacy may come out in the open as a frank upholder of the Pakistani aggression in Kashmir without in any way adopting sickeningly apologetic phraseology of Mr. Attlee and Company, while surreptitiously backing Pakistan on Kashmir.

There is strong confidence here that even if there is a "repetition of Churchillian tactics", on the Kashmir issue, Pandit Nehru and his government would meet their challenge adequately.

First Question To Churchill

LONDON, Oct. 27 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Churchill will be questioned on his plans for a "big three" meeting early in the new Parliament.

Mr Normand Dodds, Labour member for Dartford, Kent, today announced he would "ask the Prime Minister if and when he proposes to make a new bid for peace by initiating fresh negotiations with President Truman and Marshal Stalin".

The question will probably be answered during an early "question time"—a period set aside each day for answering members questions.

SOVIET TO TAKE INITIATIVE

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 27 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Winston Churchill's election victory is expected to encourage the Soviet government to call for an early conference of the "big four" foreign ministers, Soviet sources said here today.

Mr. Churchill and Mr. Anthony Eden his principal lieutenant would welcome such a move as a preliminary to a possible meeting of the "big three" heads of state in the opinion of these sources.

It was regarded as likely that the Soviet Union would propose a Foreign Ministers conference (Britain, France, United States and Russia) or a "big three" (Britain, United States and Russia) meeting at the opening of the Paris assembly of the United Nations next month.

Indonesian Reaction

JAKARTA, Oct. 27 (UPI-AFP): The Conservative victory over the Labour in Britain was considered by Indonesian political circles today as liable to diminish the hope for world peace.

The Indonesian Information Minister Mr. Arnold Mononunu expressed his opinion that though the Tories were at the helm of the British Government, he expected no change in the course of the British foreign policy.

Stop Press

NEW GREEK CABINET

ATHENS, Oct. 27 (PTI-Reuter): King Paul today swore in a 17-man Liberal-Progressive Coalition Cabinet headed by Gen. Nicholas Plastiras, the Progressive leader. His Deputy Premier in the new Cabinet, Liberal leader Sophocles Venizelos, had handed in his resignation earlier today.

CABINET PERSONNEL ANNOUNCED

Eden As Leader Of Commons And Butler For Exchequer

LONDON, Oct. 27 (PTI-Reuter).

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL announced the new British Cabinet tonight. He himself will be Minister of Defence, as well as Prime Minister. Other appointments are: Deputy Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and Leader of the House of Commons: Mr. Anthony Eden.

Chancellor of the Exchequer: Richard A. Butler.

Commonwealth Relations: Lord Ismay.

Lord President of the Council with responsibility for Food and Agriculture: Lord Woolton.

Home Affairs: Sir David Maxwell Fyfe.

Labour: Sir Walter Monckton.

Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Lords: Marquess of Salisbury.

An official announcement said that "in view of the critical foreign and economic situation" Mr. Churchill had thought it necessary to submit this list to the King immediately.

The completion of the Ministry will follow in the next few days.

Normally, a Prime Minister completes his full cabinet before submitting it to the King.

Ministers immediately went to work. Within a few minutes of the announcement, Mr. Eden drove to the Foreign Office. General Lord Ismay, wearing bowler hat and dark overcoat and carrying a rolled umbrella, walked into the Commonwealth Relations Office.

In the appointments announced today there are several departures from the Cabinet structure of the last few years.

Lord Woolton for instance will have the task of welding together the policies of Food and Agriculture, hitherto separate departments.

Lord Salisbury will continue to be leader of the House of Lords and Sir David Maxwell Fyfe has the dual responsibility of Home Secretary and "Minister for Welsh Affairs"—a new designation.

With Service Chiefs

Later today, Mr. Churchill conferred with the three service chiefs—Field Marshal Sir William Slim, Chief of the Imeperial General Staff, Sir John Slessor, Chief of Airstaff, and Lord Fraser, First Sea Lord.

One More For Tories

LONDON, Oct. 27 (UPA): The Conservatives increased the number of their seats in the House of Commons today as late returns from Thursday's general election came in.

The state of parties was as follows:

Conservatives and supporting groups—320; Labour—294.

The first return in today was of Inverness won by Conservative Lord Malcolm Douglas Hamilton who received 22,497 votes against 12,361 for Labourite J. A. T. McNair.

The Liberals also picked up 1 seat.

CHURCHILL WILL BE FORCED OUT

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts, Oct. 27 (UPA): Bertrand Russell, noted British educator and philosopher, today predicted Prime Minister Winston Churchill would resign in one year and would be replaced by Anthony Eden.

Russell said Churchill will be forced out of office by Conservative politicians who think him a "nuisance".

MINISTRY OF ASIATIC AFFAIRS

LONDON, Oct. 27 (UPA): The creation of a Ministry of Asiatic Affairs is believed in prospect as Britain's Prime Minister Winston Churchill consulted with advisers on Friday on the formation of a Conservative Cabinet, writes Harold Guard, UPA Staff Correspondent.

The proposal for the establishment of the new ministry is known to have been made by former members of the British Government in India who have long stressed the need for Cabinet representation in the vast region reaching from North Africa round to Malaya where Western influence is at its weakest.

The suggestions are said to be based on the precedent set by Mr. Churchill with the appointment of Robert G. Casey as Minister of State in Cairo during World War II.

Lord Ismay, Churchill's chief wartime adviser at the Defence Ministry, is known to favour creation of a ministry for Asiatic affairs.

Sir Olaf Caroe, former Secretary for External Affairs in the Government of India before 1947, also advocated steps to bring about more direct Western association with all Eastern states.

One of the first moves towards creation of the Ministry would be Churchill's calling a Commonwealth conference early next year.

One official said it was expected also that Malcolm MacDonald, Commissioner General for South-East Asia, would be called home for consultation in company with the British High Commissioners from the Commonwealth countries and Arab states in the Near and Middle East.

VISHAKAPATANAM, Oct. 27 (PTI): Maj. S. Nanjundiah, Port Administrator Vishakapatanam, who has been appointed special Officer for Minor Ports, has recommended the construction of a dry dock at Vishakapatanam, at a cost of Rs. one crore, it is learnt.

'Emergency' In Cairo

REACTION TO RETURN OF CHURCHILL

CAIRO, Oct. 27, (UPA): A state of emergency was proclaimed in Cairo Saturday as tension throughout Egypt mounted over the return to power of Britain's strong man Winston Churchill, writes Walter Collins, UPA Staff Correspondent.

The Cairo press attacked Churchill as "world imperialist number one." But, newspapers said, Egypt's 20,000,000 people would not be frightened by Churchill's advent to power again.

The weekly "Akhbar-el-Yom" said if Churchill used force in Egypt he would be igniting World War III and "dig his own grave and the graves of his own country and Egypt."

Boycott Of British Tenders

CAIRO, Oct. 27. (PTI-Reuter): The Egyptian Government today instructed all Ministries to exclude British offers in international tenders.

A Government spokesman said the Government had also decided not to employ British experts in Government works and to dispense with the services of British experts at present employed upon the expiration of their contractors.

Scores of British technicians are employed in various Egyptian Ministries, namely, Public Works, Agriculture and Education.

PAKISTAN HAILS IT

Plus Tories To Their View On Kashmir

KARACHI, October 27 (UPI-AFP): Pakistan on the whole received with satisfaction the news of the Conservative victory in the British elections. It was considered that the tory attitude to Kashmir dispute would be the test of Anglo-Pakistani relations.

Pakistani people remembered favourable speeches delivered in Parliament by Conservative members and hoped the Conservative government would not fail to act in the same spirit now that they had an opportunity to put their words into deeds.

DOCK STRIKERS IN FIST-FIGHTS

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (PTI-Reuter): Fist-fighting broke out in the New York dock strike today when 200 non-striking dockers crashed through a picket line.

Police quickly quelled the melee outside a pier where the liner 'Britannia' was due to dock later today.

The clash occurred after the strikers had rejected an appeal by President Truman to end their 13-day stoppage in the interest of national defence.

Vaishnavite Embraces Islam

KARWAR, Oct. 27 (HS): Mr. Prahlad Narsinhrao, a police sub-Inspector lately transferred to Honavar from Karwar, has converted himself to Islam faith five days back, and named himself as Fazalul Rehman, according to information received here. He belonged to a Vaishnava family and has a wife and a son.

34 Arrested

THANA, Oct. 27 (HS): Thirty four persons have so far been arrested in connection with the rowdyism created at Dongarpada in Bhivandi Taluka on the last Harijan Day when several Harijans and government officials who proposed to hold a public meeting in the village, were attacked by a mob and sustained injuries.

REDS RAID SUB-JAIL Four Prisoners Injured

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 27 (UPI).—A report from Huzurnagar says that on the night of 25th October, an armed gang of "terrorists" raided the sub-jail and injured four prisoners of the jail, one of whom is reported to be in a serious condition. All the injured persons were admitted to hospital.

Men And Monkeys In Battle Of Wits

NEW DELHI, Oct. 27 (PTI). MEN and monkeys today played "hide and seek" in mid-air somewhere between Calcutta and Delhi.

The game started after the monkeys escaped from one of the cages in a BOAC freighter in which 1,000 of them were travelling to the U.S.A.

The pilot of the freighter said in Delhi "We did not know the monkeys were loose, until one of them popped into my instrumental panel. On going into the aircraft, I saw nearly 20 of them roaming about on the floor and some swinging joyously on the roof fitments."

"With the help of biscuits and nuts," the pilot added "we enticed most of the monkeys back into the cage but four were too clever. When the game did not seem to come to an end, we used blankets and overpowered the passengers one by one."

The pilot wondered what have been happened if the six-foot Bengal tiger which was also on board the plane had escaped from its cage.

PARTY EXPELS 21

MADRAS, Oct. 27 (PTI).

The Executive of the Madras Legislature Congress Party, which met, here, today has decided to expel 21 members from the Congress Party, it is understood.

These members have joined the United Democratic Front, the newly formed opposition in the State Assembly without resigning from the Congress Party.

Common Man As Partner In Politics

PLEA FOR A NEW APPROACH

Nehru Deplores Sheer Election Mania

NEW DELHI, October 27.

"WE are living in stirring times, dangerous times and yet somehow or other, the stirring times have produced nothing more than an extraordinary prosaic generation. This generation appears to be lacking in imagination.

People seem to be going about as if their only object is to seek election to the legislature, and get nominated as a candidate for the legislature. That is no doubt an important and a legitimate ambition, but there is something more to be done, not only in this country, but perhaps elsewhere also" said Pandit Nehru, inaugurating the Delhi public library set up by the Education Ministry with the help of UNESCO.

Pt. Nehru continued, "our generation is being crushed by a sense of fear and apprehension, both real and imaginary. But what is worse is the imaginary fear which still oppresses the generation."

COMMON MAN

The only way to get away from this sense of fear was to devote oneself to a real understanding of the difficulties and hardships of the common man and to strive to remove them by making each and every worker realise fully that "he is as good a partner in any national undertaking as anybody else." And it was only by this awareness and sense of partnership that full and real co-operation of the workers could be obtained, he said.

The Prime Minister was inaugurating the Delhi public library. The library is the first pilot project for public libraries of its kind in the world envisaged by the UNESCO as a part of its campaign for the spread of social education among adults newly made literate.

EMOTIONAL APPROACH

"We forget," Mr. Nehru said, "that we have got to gain by an emotional approach an appreciation of the other person who is working in the field, factory or wherever it might be. Unless we do that, we can never really get good work; we can never get that full-blooded co-operation that is necessary in a great undertaking."

The Prime Minister said that failure to gain this "appreciation" often created labour disputes. However much "we might sympathise with the hard lot of the common man, the fact remains that we live in two different worlds. By 'we' I mean those who are somewhat more fortunately circumstanced.

We live in a different world from the world of the common man, worker or peasant. We sympathise with him and we help him, but we do not understand him."

Mr. Nehru hoped that the authorities would not debar the poor from coming in because of their dirty clothes or lack of general knowledge about things. The library was meant for such people alone.

Mr. Nehru hoped that next time the library authorities sent out invitations, they would invite the common people and not the officers or the other well-to-do people alone.

VITAL PART

Mr. Nehru stressed the need for explaining to the common man the vital part he played in all undertakings. And referred to a recent visit he paid to a river valley project. Without naming it,

(Continued on Page 17)

R. G. CASEY IN DELHI

Mr. R. G. Casey (2nd from left), former Governor of Bengal and now Minister for External Affairs, Australia, is in Delhi on a short visit on his way to United Nations General Assembly Meeting in Paris. He was received at the airport among others by Mr. H. R. Gollan (Australian High Commissioner), Mr. G. S. Bajpai (Secretary-General, External Affairs, Government of India) and Mr. I. S. Chopra, Chief of Protocol.

India Faces Another Year Of Food Crisis

CROPS FAIL IN MANY STATES

NEW DELHI, Oct. 27 (PTI).

INDIA is threatened with another year of food crisis. Preliminary reports of the crop position in varous states indicate a far worse poshion than 'ast year due to continued natural calamities.

Imports next year, it is authoritatively learnt here, will not be less than those of the current year, namely five million tons, while the Planning Commission had suggested an import of three million tons a year.

IN BOMBAY

In Bombay the production of foodgrains is expected to be 25 per cent less. The estimated shortage is placed at one million tons, the drought in Gujarat alone accounting for more than half of it. The crop position was reported to be satisfactory till about the middle of August but the failure of rains played havoc.

SAME STORY

The Eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh and the southern districts of Bihar have also reported failure of crops owing to drought. The crop position in Rajasthan is described here as "bad". While in Cutch, there seems to be a complete failure. In the Punjab, still the granary of Northern India, the monsoon came late and stopped early. Shortage in production is reported from some districts while the millet crop is stated to be "not too good".

According to preliminary reports, Bengal is stated to be expecting a million tons less foodgrains, compared with last year's yield.

WORST HIT

Reports from Madras have not yet been received. The north-east monsoon has not been satisfactory, but the rainy season in the State runs till December. If, however, the rains fail to come, it will be the fifth year in succession when the monsoon would have failed in this state.

As a whole, the crop prospects in India, judged from the preliminary reports received here, are stated to be "none too bright."

Fireworks Vendor's Stock Blows Up

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The entire stock of fireworks of a vendor on the footpath near Prospect Chamber Annexe, Hornby Road, was blown up this evening as the result of a demonstration he was holding before interested bystanders.

A box of fancy matches set alight unintentionally in the sample display blew up the entire stock with defening sound lighting the whole vicinity and resulting in a traffic jam.

Five fire brigades immediately arrived on the scene to find everything was all right. Nobody was injured or arrested.

SALT SELLS AT Rs. 10 A SEER!

DACCA, Oct. 27 (PTI).

Hundreds of students of the Dacca University today marched in a procession to the Civil Supplies Department, protesting against the salt shortage in the province.

The President of the East Pakistan Federation of Labour, Mr. Qarruddin, stated today that salt was selling at the rate of Rs. 10 per seer in the industrial areas of Narayanganj.

Sadhu Gets 7 Years' Jail

IMPHAL, Oct. 27 (PTI): A Sadhu, who had settled on an island hillock in Lake Loktak, about 25 miles from Imphal, and declared himself 'God' was sentenced today to seven years rigorous imprisonment, under the Indian Penal Code.

Why Bihar Chief Minister Refused Congress Ticket

NEW DELHI, Oct. 27.

Mr. Dhanraj Sharma, Congress member of the Bihar Legislative Assembly, told a press conference here today that the Bihar's Chief Minister, Sri Krishna Sinha, had refused a Congress ticket "as a moral protest against a number of recommendations made by the President of the Bihar Pradesh Congress Committee."

Mr. Sharma, a close supporter of Dr. Sri Krishna Sinha, said that the Chief Minister and Mr. Anugraha Narain Sinha, the Bihar Food Minister, had been unable to agree over about 30 per cent of the candidates proposed for the State Assembly.

He added that unless the Central Election Committee revised the list of candidates in the light of the Congress President's directives, there was no chance of Dr. Sri Krishna Sinha reconsidering his decision.

In a prepared statement, Mr. Sharma charged that land-owning interests in Bihar were "out to fight the general elections with the help of their money and their supporters in the Congress" and "much of the present conflict in the Bihar Congress is inspired by them and their henchmen."

BHARGAVA LEAVES FOR DELHI

AMBALA, Oct. 27 (PTI).

The list of nominees of the Bhargava Group to contest the general elections was prepared today at a meeting here of the principal supporters of Dr. Bhargava.

Later, Dr. Bhargava along with his colleagues left for Delhi to submit the list to the three man sub-committee set up by the Congress High Command.

According to Dr. Bhargava, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda had recently assured him that he could send a list of candidates to the sub-committee, and that list as well as the list submitted by the State Congress Election Committee would be considered together.

Members of the State Election Committee are already in Delhi to submit their list of nominees.

35 Changes In M.B. List !

GWALIOR, Oct. 27 (PTI): The Central Parliamentary Board has, it is learnt, practically finalised the Madhya Bharat Congress candidate's list after making 35 changes. The names of candidore will bemembreResisSinhaof dates to be nominated from Inthe Chief Minister Mr. Tahatmail Jain, meets Mr. Nehru.

The State Election Board, which had indicated clearly lack of confidence in the present Chief Minister, while selecting the candidates, had a severe setback in Delhi enabling Mr. Takhatmal Jain to emerge victorious.

The three Ministers of the Jain Cabinet—Messrs. Jagmohanlal Srivastava, Shyamlal Pandaviya and Dr. Premsingh—whose applications had been rejecting by the State Election Board, have been adjusted in the final list, it is learnt, dropping the candidates already selected by the State Board. The Deputy Speaker of the Madhya Bharat Legislative Assembly, whose name was dropped by the State Board, has also been taken in.

According to reports reaching here from Delhi, most of the members of the former Joshi Group have either been given ticket to the House of People or dropped.

'Operation Rainmaker'

TOKYO, Oct. 27 (UPA): **A Japanese scientist today made Japan's pioneer rain making test over Central Japan's parched water shed and a planeload of shivering Allied and Japanese correspondents who accompanied him saw clouds empty rain.**

They saw the precipitation from a distance two hours after the first trayful of dry ice was scattered on a blanket of cumulus clouds and in the same direction

Prof. Tsunesaburo Asada, 52, refused to accept this as a positive evidence that the "operation rainmaker" succeeded. He said he will be in a better position to know when he receives weather reports from the seeded area Sunday.

KHARTOUM, Oct 27 (UPA): **Two demonstrators were hospitalized Saturday following a riot in which pro-Egyptian marchers clashed with police in nearby Omdurman.**

Rovers Cup

I C L Waste Chances But Still Hold Delhi Heroes 2—2

BOMBAY, Saturday

IN SPITE of having numerous occasions on which to score, Indian Culture League struggled to hold Delhi Heroes to a draw once again in the Rovers Cup Tournament at the Cooperage this evening. The score as in the previous meeting was two all. Extra time was played but to no purpose. Asbestos Cement paid put to the aspirations of Young Men's S.C. Delhi by trouncing them to the tune of five goals to nil.

I.C.L. weakened by the absence of three of their stalwart players Walter D'Souza, Raphael and Verghese showed little enterprise. Their defence has been considerably weakened with Woodcock missing his partner on the right. He appears to have lost his confidence and gives an alotgether indifferent performance. Mukerjee at right-back came to the rescue of his side after a poor start. Salvi at centre-half worked himself to a standstill but the two wing halves Nagappa and Paul failed to function with the result that the forwards had to fend for themselves. They played too deep and allowed the rival forwards ample scope to utilize the big gap between them and the attackers. Parab was a miserable failure, he could not do a thing right. Thomas crashed two beautiful left-footers one of which resulted in a goal but thereafter was too closely shadowed to be effective.

Delhi Heroes fighting back from an early reverse nearly upset the local idols with their hard and robust soccer. The hefty kicking of right back Trilok was a feature of the game. He was a pillar of strength and he brought to an abrupt end many a Culture League goal bound move. Bespectacled goalkeeper Seth dealt capably with all that came his way.

Culture League opened their account in the second minute of play with Thomas netting with one of his left-footers which caught Seth on the wrong foot. Soon after another brilliant try by Thomas with a rasping low shot was just stopped by Seth. These early tries gave the local team's supporters hopes of their favourites retiring winners. But this was not to be, for Delhi weathered the storm and it was not long before they drew level with left-flankman Mohinder beating Bhoja from close range. Delhi continued to pile on pressure with I.C.L. defending with their backs to the wall. Mohinder paved the way for second goal which put Delhi in the lead. He lifted the ball across the goalmouth for right extreme Karan to net with a first-timer.

Roused from their easy going methods. I. C. L. went all out to draw level but found the rival defenders giving nothing away.

After the break Culture League still continued their quest for the elusive equaliser but rank bad finishing by their quintette nearly cost them the game. Parab and Peter were the worst offenders. Five minutes from the end Thomas saved the day by scoring from a melee in front of goal after the ball had rebounded off a defender following Laloo's attempt to score from a high centre by Peter who had changed his place to the right wing.

Extra-time was played after much discussion among the players and linesman consulting the Hon. Secretary. This period also failed to bring any result.

The teams were as follows:

I.C.L.:—Bhoja, Mukherjee and L. Woodcock; Nagappa, Salvi and Paul; Balaram, Parab, Laloo, Thomas and Peter.

DELHI HEROES:—Seth; Trilok and Kaura; Nanda, Jayram and Vedi, Karan, Vir. Chaman, Gulzari and Mohinder.

Referee: M. A. Munshi.

DELHI YOUNG MEN TROUNCED

Asbestos Cement making most of the opportunities which came their way trounced Young Men S.C. from Delhi by five goals to nil. A feature of the game was the four goals by centre-forward Aboobakar including the hat-trick. The winners lead by two goals at the interval and added three more in next period with Aboobakar scoring two and Nadan completing the accounting. The Delhi side had their moments to score but poormarksmanship by their centre-forward brought about their downfall. The Services players Nikkam and Ajit Singh worked hard but in vain.

RAINBOW A BEAT BOMBAY GYM. 3-1

Kohinoor Mills Top Second Division Of League

BOMBAY, Saturday

Rainbow Sports Club "A" the colourful team of Parel soccer wound up their last engagement in the First Division Indian Football League this evening when they beat their matched opponents Bombay Gymkhana by three goals to one at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel.

Safe in the knowledge that they are the undisputed winners of this division whether they won or lost this match, Rainbow took matters lightly.

Though Rainbow had the edge of the exchanges in the initial session, they only managed to drive home the advantage in the subsequent period through their usual goal-getter Baliram Indulkar in the tenth minute. But this was short lived lead as Mullock put Gymkhana on equal footing by making good use of a pass from Linaker.

After five minutes of up and down play Michael Anthony placed his side again in the lead and a few minutes later Bona Methews completed the winners tally.

KOHINOOR TOPS TABLE

In the Second Division of the same competition Kohinoor Mills claimed the top honours with 27 points in their 15 outings while Khatau Mills having a minute goal average advantage over G. B. Police claimed the second place.

Mr. J. A. Sutton, General Manager of the Kohinoor Mills presided and gave away the prizes.

GEORGIAN CUP

Earlier in the Georgian Cup St. George Hospital "A" accounted for Amar Hind by four goals to one. Saphal 2, R. Lokhard and L./S. More netted for the Hospital while Mewalal reduced the margin for Amar Hind.

ROVERS CUP HOLDERS FOR BOMBAY

HYDERABAD, Oct. 27. (PTI): Hyderabad City Police, holders of the Rovers Cup Football Tournament will leave for Bombay tomorrow to defend their title. They will meet the winners of the match between Goan Sports Club and Asbestos Cement Company in the second round on October 30. The team, same as that for the Durand Cup, consits of the following:—

Froval (Captain), Erraya Pandari, Jamal Patrick, Azeez, Moin, Laiq, Susai (junior) N A Doraiswami, Mahmood, Azam Naqvin and Anwar.

Madras Hold Railways To A Draw

BANGALORE, October 27 (PTI): The final between Madras Hockey Association and Southern Railways in the Red Triangle Hockey Tournament, played here this evening, resulted in a draw, the score being one—all.

In The Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

COOPERAGE

3-45 P.M. E I R Vs. Allahabad (Replay). 5-00 Sind-Karachi (Pakistan) vs. Bombay Amateurs (Rovers Cup).

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel

3 p.m. Bhim Prakash vs. Deoraj S. C. 4 p.m. S. Salvi XI vs. Parel Vijay. 5 p.m. St. George Hospital vs. Bharat Bushan (Georgian Cup).

TABLE TENNIS

Dadar Parsi Colony Gymkhana.

6 p.m. onwards: Finals of Women's Singles, Men's Singles, Mixed Doubles and Men's Doubles (Oden North Tournament).

WEST INDIES WIN OPENING MATCH

Valentine's Ten Wkts. In Two Innings

NEWCASTLE, New South Wales, Oct. 27 (PTI-Reuter): The West Indies batting was completely vindicated today when the touring team won their two-day match against a New South Wales Country Eleven by eight wickets.

After being all out for 166 in reply to the home team's first innings 139, the tourists fared much better when they batted again. The country team reached 201 for nine declared in their second knock leaving the West Indies needing 175 to win in two hours.

Scoring at the rate of over one run a minute they reached their objective with time to spare and batting on had scored 188 for the loss of two wickets by the close.

The West Indies openers Alan Rae and Jeff Stollmeyer gave their side a good start when they put on 81 for the first wicket in an hour before Rae hit across the line of the ball and was bowled. He had scored 54.

Stollmeyer soon followed him back but Frank Worrel and Everton Weekes added 93 runs in 50 minutes. They played scintillating cricket and showed that they had mastered the Australian conditions which had them in difficulties yesterday. Worrel scored 52 and Weekes 46

Alf Valentine the slow left-arm bowler was again the most successful bowler for the West Indies taking five wickets for 73 to bring his match analysis to 10 for 113.

Ted Schroeder Joins U.S. Davis Cup Team

PALM SPRING, California, Oct. 27 (PTI-Reuter): Ted Schroeder, former Wimbledon champion, joined the United States Davis Cup team officially today.

A fortnight ago, Schroeder said he would not be able to make the trip to Australia with the team, but he changed his mind.

After practising here this week-end, the team will leave for Australia on November 3 to meet Sweden in the Inter-Zone round of the Cup. The other members of the squad in the Inter-Zone round of the Cup are Dick Savitt, Tony Trabert, Vic Seixas, and Hamilton Richardson.

BOMBAY RACES

Horses Likely To Score Early

By Our Racing Correspondent.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Saturday next, Mahaluxmi will present a scene of jubilation when Bombay's racing season makes its commencement.

Preparations are well under way and several trainers who are already here are seen busily engaged in trimming their charges.

Trainer Buckley who was among the first batch to reach Bombay is the busiest professional at Mahaluxmi. This painstaking trainer has a large establishment with as many as sixty horses and he is noticed taking particular care of the Maharaja of Kashmir's string which was entrusted to him during the last stage of the Poona season. Other trainers who have taken up to serious work are Dinshaw Mistry, Hasanaly and Rylands.

Trainers Talib and Bapu Patel have yet to arrive from Poona. They are, however, expected here by the end of this month but their candidates are not likely to contest at the opening day's races and in the absence of several useful performers from these yards, Buckley, Mistry and Rylands are likely to render a good account of themselves on the opening day.

FEATURE OF SEASON

A feature in this season's programme is the November Handicap Sweepstakes for three-year-old fillies and colts. The handicap for the prelude for the classics was published during September and the item is scheduled for decision on the second day.

The following horses are merited to score early at Mahaluxmi:—

INDIAN HORSES

Al Hamil	*H. R. H.*
Avenger	*Independence*
Awara	*Janice*
Boy Scout	*Kennereth*
Dagania	*Mayur Puri*
Der-Nue-Wey	*Narses*
Domain	*Neola*
Don Juan	*Queen of Kandy*
Eastern Queen	*Radiator*
Fair Haven	*Rafguru*
Fitz Call	*Roman Dancer*
Forest Flame	*Rose of Harlem*
Fulhurst	*Shikari*
Gay Radha	*Solid Gold*
Glachan	*Vienna Woods*
Gold Street	*Windsor Toy*
Guest of Honour	*Young Sinner.*

IMPORTED HORSES

Another One	*Right of Fancy*
Bear Dance	*Laughing Baby*
Downpour	*Sea Gull*
Durista	

MISS RUBY SATARAWALA HEADS FOR "TRIPLE"

Dadar Parsi Gym .T.T.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MISS RUBY SATARAWALA, who is in with an excellent chance of winning the coveted triple crown at the Dadar Parsi Colony Gymkhana Open North Table Tennis Tournament, displayed great form this evening, when she qualified for the final of the women's singles at the cost of Miss Indu Desai, whom she beat in four keenly contested games.

Miss Mani Dastur, the "find" of the season, convincingly beat Miss Siloo Motiwala to enter the final, where she meets Ruby Satarawala tomorrow evening.

K. N. S. Narayanan dropped one game against young S. B. Jog when the two battled for the honour of qualifying for the men's singles final. Narayanan will be opposed by V. Raghunath, the latter surviving a long-drawn out penultimate round.

The women's doubles title went to the two leading women players in the tournament, Miss Ruby Satarawala and Miss Mani Dastur, who teamed up together. They found little difficulty in outclassing Miss Siloo Motiwala and Miss Freny Gagrat in the final today.

The juniors singles championship was won by P. R. Vednarayan, who played an all round game to beat P. K Biswas.

The results were:

Men's Singles

Semi-finals: V. Ragunath beat P. Vaidyanath 22-20, 21-14, 16-21, 12-21, 21-14; K. N. S. Narayanan beat S. B. Jog 14-21, 21-19, 21-13, 21-17.

Women's Singles

Semi-finals: Miss Ruby Satarawala beat Miss Indu Desai 21-12, 18-21, 21-15, 21-13; Miss Mani Dastur beat Miss Siloo Motiwala 21-12, 21-14, 16-21, 21-9.

Women's Doubles

Final: Miss Ruby Satarawala and Miss Mani Dastur beat Miss Siloo Motiwala and Miss Freny Gagrat 21-12, 21-14, 21-17.

Juniors Singles

Final: P. R. Vednarayan beat P. K. Biswas 21-19, 21-15.

INDIAN FOOTBALL SHIELD

LUCKNOW, Oct. 27 (PTI): Dehra Dun DSA claimed another easy win in the Indian Football Challenge Shield Tournament when they defeated Hind Marsh Kanchrapara by three goals to nil last evening at DSA grounds.

Karachi Race Club To Be 'Pakistanised'

KARACHI, Oct. 27 (PTI).

Demands are being made in Karachi to 'Pakistanise' the Karachi Race Club.

There have been demands in the local press recently that the present 'foreign' management and control should straight away be handed over to Pakistan.

The foreign management complained against, relate to the three foreign officials of the club —the Secretary, the Stipendiary Steward and the Handicapper.

The Secretary, Major C. C. Gulliland, formerly of the Royal Western India Turf Club, Bombay, it is stated, has submitted his resignation following the demand.

It is considered likely that Mr. Nabi Khan, presently Stipendiary Steward of the Calcutta Turf Club, will be invited to join the Karachi Race Club.

RECORD RUNNERS FOR CAMBRIDGESHIRE

LONDON, Oct. 27. (PTI-Reuter):

A record field will probably line-up for the Cambridgeshire Handicap at Newmarket next Wednesday. Probable starters with present riding arrangements are:

Peter Flower (unjockey), Rock and Rye (unjockey), Rising Flame (G Littlewood), Tudor Castle (E Mercer), Fastnet Rock (W Rickaby), Roman Way (L Hibs), Ttromboli (E Smith), Damremont (E C Elliott), Sun Compass (P Barlow), Le Tecas (E Britt), Meysey Hampton (J Marshall), Sunny Brae (W H Carr), Barnes Park (J Gime), Aramir (R Bertiglia), Cassydora (unjockey), Numitor (J Thompson), Anamnestoes (W Nevett), Salamat (W T Evans), Dunstable (Gordon Richards), Galway Bay (E Walker), Neutron (W Snaith), Fleeting Moment (A Breasley), Denizen (P Durr), Gayowen (P Maher), Ensourceleur (Jegan), Bob Run (T Sidebotham), Master Rockey (R Reader), Hills of Devon (D Smith), Le Banquier (G Young), Durogoi (A Russell), Brunetto (S Clayton), Judity Paris (unjockey), Witeracket (T Carter), Devon Prince (H J Greenaway), La Doutelle (unjockey), Peirrot Gourmand (J Wilson), Polar Jest (H Packham), Doiancourt (D Page), Royal Moccasin (S Clayton), La Princesse (P Evans), Fair Edelweiss (S Onions), The Moke (T O Manin), Antrycide (D Greening), Misty Light (unjockey), Majalis (R Durant), Morning Trial (R Arnold), Newton Heath (H Jones), Aspen Giri (R Bradley), Streatley (W Slater), Kibitzero (D W Morris), and Liwaja (D Davies) S Clayton rides either Brunetto or Royal Moccasin.

NILGIRI WINS A RACE

DONCASTER, Oct. 27 (PTI-Reuter): Nilgiri, a two-year-old chestnut clot owned by Mr. A. C. Ardeshir, who is Chairman of the Stewards of the Western Indian Turf Club raced home an easy four lengths winner of the one miles and Albert Nursery Handicap here yesterday.

Nilgiri made light of topweight of eightstone thirteen pounds to give Australian jockey Edgal Britt an armchair ride. He started a wellbacked five to four favourite in a field of twelve.

Nilgiri held a clear lead after four furlongs and clocked one minute forty-four and four-fifth seconds for the mile. The race was worth 276 sterling to the winner.

MARCIANO'S TKO. OVER JOE LUIS

NEW YORK, Oct. 27, (UPA): Rocky Marciano, the undefeated Brockton, Massachusetts, slugger last night scored a technical knockout over Joe Louis at two minutes 36 seconds of the eighth round and sent the ex-champion through the ring ropes and probably back into retirement as he (Louis) suffered the third defeat of his 17-year career, writes Jack Cuddy UPA Sports Writer.

Referee Ruby Goldstein stopped the bout when the 37-year-old Brown Bomber was lying on his back after a looping right to the chin had smashed Louis through the ropes and onto the apron for the second knockdown of the round and the fight.

Louis, the greatest ring idol of the present generation, came to the end of the comeback trail as he lay on his back with his head sticking out over the working press seats. He shook his bruised face from side to side and tried again to get on his feet. He was battered through the ropes only a few seconds after he had risen at the count of eight from a knockdown near his corner. A left hook to the chin had plummeted the ex-champ backwards as he fell on his shoulders on the canvas, but like a big cat he rolled over immediately and took the count of eight on one knee.

WEIGHT ADVANTAGE

Although Louis had a weight advantage of 25 3/4 pounds (he weighed 212 3/4 pounds to Marciano's 187) over his smaller opponent, it was the 27-year-old Rocky who did the forcing in nearly every round. It was the first time in Louis' 71 professional fights that he had retreated in round after round.

But tonight's retreat was strategy aimed at forcing his short-armed opponent into a headlong attack so that Joe could rip him up with right uppercuts and rising left hooks. And the strategy worked well for in the third fourth and seventh sessions the taller Louis gave Rocky a bad beating at close quarters—particularly when Marciano was coming in.

WILD OVATION

Marciano was ahead on the voting of the three ring officials at the end of the seventh, but Louis had rallied in the seventh and appeared ready to come on.

Referee Goldstein scored four rounds for Marciano, two for Louis and one even.

Judge Joe Angelo favoured Marciano 5-2 and Judge Harold Barnes favoured Rocky 4-3.

The crowd of 17,241 fans in Madison Square Garden gave Rocky a wild ovation after Goldstein had stopped the bout to prevent Louis from being seriously injured. And they also cheered Joe to the rafters after he had regained his feet.

Louis, who had gone into the ring favoured at 6 1/2-5, said before the fight that he would retire if badly beaten. In the dressing room last night he said he would wait until Monday before making any announcement of his future plans. He has an exhibition tour tentatively arranged and he was uncertain if he could go through with it particularly if he retired.

PROFESSIONAL FIGHTER ON £ 10,000 Bail

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (UPA): A professional fighter who appeared on Friday night's Joe Louis-Rocky Marciano card at Madison Square Garden was held in a 10,000-dollar bail Saturday on a narcotics charge.

Vincent "Jimmy" Gambino (20) former Golden Gloves Heavyweight Champion, was arrested by Federal Narcotics Agents at the Garden just after losing on a TKO to Ray Wilding of England in the eighth-round semi-final.

Gambino was taken to the Federal building where he was arraigned. The hearing was set for November 2.

The United States Attorney said that Gambino sold 55 grains of heroin for 80 dollars to a Federal Narcotics Agent on Greenwich Village Street on October 10.

Rival Teams For Today's Match

DEHRADUN, Oct. 27 (PTI). The M.C.C. will meet the Services Eleven in a three-day match commencing here tomorrow. It will be their last match prior to the First Test commencing on November 2 in New Delhi.

The match will be played on jute matting wicket at the National Defence Academy grounds here.

Following are the teams:

M.C.C.: N. D. Howard (Capt.), D. B. Carr, T. Spooner, D. Kenyon, M. J. Hilton, T. W. Graveney, F. Ridgway, D. V. Brennan (wicket-keeper), A. E. Rhodes, D. Shackleton, R. Tattersall.

SERVICES: H. R. Adhikari (Captain), K. Raisingh, Inderjeet Barhoke, C. V. Gadhkari, Atmasingh, P. G. Joshi, Iqbal Karan, S. S. Garewal, V. W. Godbole, Alaubha, Ranvirsinghji.

Hours of play: 10-45 a.m. to 12-45 p.m.; 1-45 p.m. to 3-45 p.m. and 4 p.m. to 5 p.m.

A SUCCESSFUL 1952 OLYMPIAD

J. S. Edstorm's Forecast

CHICAGO, Oct. 27 (PTI-Reuter): Mr J. Sigfrid Edstrom of Swedish President of the International Olympic Committee, has forecast a highly successful 1952 Olympiad.

The winter and summer games will be held in Oslo (Norway) and Helsinki (Finland) respectively.

Mr. Edstrom, speaking at a luncheon of the Executive Committee of the Central Amateur Athletic Union, said that 75 nations, including the Soviet Union, were expected to participate in the games.

Olympic officials were surprised when Russia expressed a desire to take part, he said, but its application was approved after a committee had informed the Russians of Olympic regulations.

Mr. Edstrom said buildings and grounds in Helsinki had been renovated, and that the Olympic stadium there would have a seating capacity of 70,000. All events would be within a five mile radius of the city.

Ice skating events in the winter games would be held within the city of Oslo, he added with the scene of the ski jumps within a twenty minute train ride of the city.

'Training Tennis Players

LUCKNOW, Oct. 27 (PTI): About thirty young tennis players will receive one month coaching at Dehra Dun under the German coach Husslien some time in February next, it is learnt here yesterday.

The Dehra Dun coaching centre, which is one of the four centres selected by the All-India Lawn Tennis Association, will also include players from Delhi and Rajputana.

The U. P. Lawn Tennis Association which is organising the Doon centre has asked the various units in the state as well as Rajputana and Delhi to recommend the names of the players who can be included for coaching.

The State Association, it is further learnt, will give some financial help to deserving players and to meet the expenses the association has approached the State Government to sanction a grant of Rs. 2,000.

BATTLE OVER AVENUE'S NAME

Iran Nationalists' Tactics

TEHERAN, Oct. 27 (PTI-Reuter): The police guarded Teheran's "Avenue Churchill" today after members of the nationalistic "Iran" Party had twice torn down its name plates and substituted "Avenue Mohammed Mossadeq".

The name plates were first wrenched off last night.

The Teheran Municipality issued an order today that the street remain 'Avenue Churchill" and the original signs be replaced.

But again the Nationalists tore them down.

For a time the avenue was marked only by gaping holes where its name used to be.

Because of a public holiday for the 32 birthday of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi no papers have been published since the British election results became known.

Seddon To Leave Next Week

TEHERAN, Oct. 27 (UPI-AFP): The principal representative of the Anglo-Iranian in Teheran Richard Seddon, the last employee of the Company still in Teheran, will leave the capital in the middle of the next week, it is reliably learned.

The Iranian Government stated that the prolongation of his stay was without any object as the AIOC had no intention of discussing the question of compensation for the Company's nationalised assets.

Latest On Oil Front

NEW YORK, October 27 (PTI Reuter).—Mr. Kazem Assibi, special Under-Secretary of Finance for Oil in the Persian Government, arrived here today from Teheran on special invitation of Prime Minister Mohammed Mossadeq.

He said on arrival that his trip "is some indication that there might be a chance for settlement" of Persian oil dispute with Britain.

"My general impression is that if they asked me to come", he added, "there is some chance to obtain a settlement of the difficulties.

"I hope so.

"But our position cannot change. We have not asked for something illogical. Logic cannot be changed."

Monsoon Hits Red Election Campaign

MADRAS, Oct. 27 (PTI): The setting in of the long awaited Northeast Monsoon completely upset the programme of the Communist Party's election campaign in the city yesterday.

Mr. S. A. Dange, Communist leader of Bombay who was inaugurating the election campaign at a mass meeting at Marina had to abandon his speech due to sudden downpour few minutes after he commenced his speech.

IN CALCUTTA TOO

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27 (PTI).—The Communist Party of India launched their election campaign at a mass meeting on the Maidan here today.

About 10,000 people, drenched in a light shower, listened to the West Bengal Party leader, Mr. Jyoti Basu.

15,000 ACRES AS LAND-GIFT

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 27 (UPI): Fifteen thousand acres of land have been received as donation for distribution among the landless since Acharya Vinoba Bhave launched his campaign in the Communist-disturbed Telangana for land donations to fight Communism and poverty.

Mr. Keshav Rao, Convenor of the Committee which receives these land donations, said today that landlords who owned thousands of acres had not donated even few acres so far.

Mrs. Kripalani For Parliament Seat

NEW DELHI, Oct. 27 (UPI): The Executive of the Delhi State Krishak Mazdoor Praja Party, which met today, decided to set up Srimati Sucheta Kripalani and Dr. Choithram Gidwani on behalf of the Krishak Mazdoor Praja Party to contest the New Delhi and the Outer Delhi seats for the House of People.

WORKING HOURS OF BANKS

Federation Threatens Defiance Of New Timings

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bank employers' move to enhance the working hours of the banks from November 1 next came in for strong criticism at an emergency meeting of the General Council of the Federation of the Bank Employees, held here this evening.

The Council unanimously adopted a resolution calling upon the employees to resist this new move with all their might by refusing to work for the extra hours.

The resolution stated inter alia that the new move was unwarranted and unreasonable. At a time when there was a definite notification issued by the Government of India referring the dispute of the bank employees to a Tribunal, the fact that the personnel of the Tribunal had resigned did not entitle the employees to change the existing service conditions, to the detriment of the employees' interests.

The resolution further warned the employers that their new venture was a direct violation of the agreement arrived at the Tripartite Conference of the representatives of Government, employers and employees, convened by the Central Labour Minister Mr. Jagjiwan Ram.

The Council further resolved that all necessary steps should be taken, including a protest and even a general strike, for the restoration of the hitherto prevailing hours of work and to fight any consequential repression that might arise out of the above decision.

By another resolution the Council decided to send a delegation of two representatives of the Federation to wait on Mr. Jagjiwan Ram, Labour Minister, to put the case of the employees before him.

Back To Pre-Sen Award

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27 (PTI):—Banks in West Bengal will go back to pre-Sen Award business hours from November 1.

This was decided at a meeting of the Indian Banking Association yesterday. The Exchange Banking Association also agreed to the proposal.

'Occupation' To End

NEW STATUS FOR WEST GERMANY

BONN, Oct. 27 (PTI-Reuter).—The Allied High Commissioners have instructed their experts to prepare with the West Germans by Tuesday night a draft treaty ending the occupation statute and the High Commission, a British spokesman said here today.

The treaty will lay the political foundation on which a West German military contribution may be raised.

Negotiations on a military contribution are going on at the European Army Conference in Paris.

The draft treaty will embody the decisions of the Washington Foreign Ministers' Conference. To it will be added detailed agreements regulating the new phase of Allied-West German relationship.

London Money Market

LONDON, Oct. 27 (PTI) Credits were in short supply in London's Money Market during the past week and official assistance had to be obtained on several occasions before books could be balanced. Outside, the banks were calling in funds but although clearing banks were not too well placed with money, they were able to render some assistance by moderate purchases of short-dated bills.

A fall of 2.7 millions Sterling in active note circulation was shown by Bank of England return. This compares with fall of six million in the corresponding week last year. From now on it is expected that circulation will increase until usual Christmas peak reached.

Applications for 230 million Sterling treasury bills totalled 313,425,000 Sterling, of which 230 million were allotted at the average rate of ten Shillings 2.91 Pence per cent.

Next week 230 million Sterling treasury bills offered and treasury deposit receipts were nil.

Candidates From Maharashtra

P.C.C. Executive & Board Discuss Reactions

POONA, Oct. 27 (UPI): A joint meeting of the Executive of the Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee and Pradesh Parliamentary Board held here this morning, considered the reactions of the people of Maharashtra to the recommendations made by the Pradesh Parliamentary Board in regard to the selection of Congress candidates for the ensuing general elections.

The meeting which lasted for over two hours was presided over by Mr. B. S. Hiray, P.C.C. chief. Mr. N. V. Gadgil, the Central Minister was also present by special invitation.

After the meeting, Mr. Hiray told pressmen that there was no truth in the rumours that the Congress circles in Maharashtra were disturbed because of radical changes suggested by the Central Election Committee of the Congress in the list of recommendations made by the Pradesh Parliamentary Board.

Mr. Hiray said that complaints had been received that the Pradesh Board had not given adequate representation to the minorities while formulating its recommendations. He, however, pointed out that every effort had been made to incorporate the minorities adequately in the list of selected candidates. The number of Muslim and women candidates recommended by the Maharashtra Pradesh Board could compare favourably with those of any other Pradesh Board in the country, he said, and added, "possibly Maharashtra is, if I may say so, in a slightly better position as compared to the others."

Mr. Hiray refuted press criticisms that there was a pre-dominance of "Maratha" candidates in the list. He explained that out of 143 allotted to Maharashtra for the State Assembly, Maratha candidates had been recommended for about 65 seats.

Besides considering the public reaction to the list of selections, today's meeting discussed the arrangements for election propaganda, the raising of funds, and other matters relating to the ensuing general elections. It was decided that Mr. T. R. Deogirikar, M.P., should guide and supervise the Maharashtra Pradesh Congress election office at Poona.

An official hand-out issued from the Pradesh Parliamentary Board office in connection with to-day's meeting stated that several members referred to the kite-flying propaganda carried on by the opposition papers in regard to the selection of Congress candidates. While expressing their regret that the opposition press should carry on such propaganda, they said that it could only be characterised as "deliberate" because all the members of the Pradesh Parliamentary Board of the Maharashtra Congress had unanimously prepared the list of Congress candidates. The hand-out further stated that the question of any changes being made or to be made in the list submitted by the Pradesh Congress Board was not before the meeting because the Central Election Committee of the Congress had not even gone through the entire list of complaints or appeals received by it. That question, according to the hand-out, would be considered at Delhi after the 1st of November.

Mysore To Take Over Inam Villages

BANGALORE, Oct. 27 (PTI): The Sringeri Mutt, founded by the Sri Sankara in Mysore State, is to be exempted from the main provisions of the Inam Abolition Act now before the State Legislature. All landed property consisting of 23 villages and extensive forest areas fetching an annual revenue of Rs. one lakh held by the Mutt will remain in its possession.

No Exodus From Palanpur

PALANPUR (North Gujerat), Oct. 27 (UPI): There was no exodus of people from any village in the district either to Pakistan or elsewhere in search of labour or food as was reported in a section of the press. The collector of Banaskantha told newsmen here today.

He added that the district had sufficient supplies of food.

INDIA MUST KEEP UP CLOTH PRODUCTION

Textile Commissioner's Suggestions

NAGPUR, Oct. 27 (PTI).

THE Textile Commissioner to the Government of India, Mr. T Swaminathan, stressed here yesterday that any reduction in the overall production of cloth and yarn in India owing to power cut and shortages in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Coimbatore should be made up by mills in other centres.

He told representatives of the millowners here that this could be done by mills agreeing to work additional shifts and utilising their full installed capacity in such a manner that production of cloth and yarn was maintained at an optimum level.

FACILITIES

Mr. Swaminathan is believed to have assured them that necessary facilities, such an additional allotment of cotton, would be made available to the industry. The Government of India were, however, determined to maintain the existing price level of cloth and yarn, he added.

The Textile Commissioner, who arrived here yesterday morning, discussed with the millowners and representatives of the State Government, measures for the effective implementation of the new cotton control policy for 1951-52. Mr. T. B. Dalal, Director of Cotton, was present at these discussions.

The Textile Commissioner and the Director of Cotton are leaving today on a two-day tour of five important cotton centres of Berar where they will discuss the control policy with representatives of the trade.

The question of setting up a Distribution Committee, as outlined in the new control policy, or alternatively, an unofficial Coordinating Committee is reported to have been discussed here yesterday.

PURCHASE OF KAPAS

The Textile Commissioner told a deputation of the Madhya Pradesh Millowners' Association that mills owning ginneries would be permitted to continue to purchase kapas subject to two conditions. These conditions were that such purchases should fit in with any scheme which the Association might propose for co-operative purchase on behalf of all member mills and that, if and when an official or unofficial Distribution Committee was appointed it should fit in with the rules and conditions which might be laid down for regulating the sales of cotton through such committee.

Indian Cotton Figures

	bales.
Export by Rail from 1st September 1951 to 25th October 1951	70675
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1951 to 25th October 1951	155000
Same period last year	78500
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 25th October 1951	311286
Same time last year	480923

GREEK SPIES LIQUIDATED

LONDON, Oct. 27 (PTI-Reuter): Albanian security forces yesterday liquidated fourteen Greek espionage service agents sent to Albania, according to an Albanian Agency message received in London.

Six of them were captured alive, eight killed but only four were as yet identified, the message said.

Documents, arms and equipment in their possession were "retrieved."

The Albanian News Agency reported yesterday for the third day in succession "liquidation" of foreign spies. On Wednesday it said thirteen spies of the Americans and Thursday seven spies of the British Intelligence Service were "eliminated."

Rifle Goes Off By Accident

2 RAIL PASSENGERS HIT BY BULLET

AMBALA, Oct. 27, (PTI): Two passengers travelling in a third class compartment of the Amritsar-bound Bombay Express were hit by a bullet when a rifle carried by a batch of three constables accidently went off.

The constables were escorting a prisoner.

The injured were taken to hospital in Sonipat. The condition of one is reported to serious.

Bus Overturns: 14 Killed

BAGOTA, (Colombia), Oct. 27 (PTI-Reuter): Fourteen people were killed and twenty injured—five of them seriously—when a bus carrying fifty-eight passengers overturned near Medellin, Colombia today.

Jute Mills To Be Set Up In East Pakistan

KARACHI Oct. 27 (PTI): A Pakistani Purchase Mission will leave Karachi on Monday next for London.

It is understood the main purchases the Mission will make will be of machinery for three jute mills to be set up in East Pakistan.

TEMPLE SATYAGRAHA: MORE ARRESTS

AMBALA, Oct. 27 (PTI): On the tenth day of the satyagraha for the restoration of the Shiv temple in Morinda, Ambala District, seven Hindus courted arrest. This brings the total number of arrests in connection with the temple agitation to eighty.

The temple was recently sealed by the authorities.

Need To Combat Red Propaganda

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27 (PTI-Reuter): The Soviet Union, not the so-called Anglo-American bloc, was the main imperialistic threat to the people of Asia, Mr. M. R. Masani yesterday told California political and industrial leaders at a Commonwealth Club luncheon.

The former Mayor of Bombay said that the United States must take decisive action immediately to combat the subsidized Communist propaganda poured into India by Russia and China or expect the present attitude of neutralism to change to active Communist advocacy with in several years.

Decisive action would include action by private agencies to distribute low price literature in India and an accelerated programme for the dispatch of qualified United States technical experts to India on missionary programmes.

WINNING INDIA

United States governmental action to win India, to "the right side of the iron curtain", he said, should include:

(1) Patience and an understanding which includes "no name calling"
(2) Clarification of United States foreign policy so that India would know where it was going if it followed the lead of the United States
(3) Assertion of political and moral strength to the same degree that the United States now asserted its technical leadership throughout the world.
(4) Economic aid to develop India's natural and human resources but the programme should be designed to "help the country to help itself". Charity he said was not wanted.

India's present attitude of neutrality in the cold war was due, Mr. Masani said, to the inability of the uneducated masses to be informed about problems, the desire of the new-born country to show independence and the time lag which still permitted the people to believe war-time propaganda that depicted Russia as a "gallant ally."

Mr. Masani visits Sanford University on Monday as a lecturer for the Institute of International Education.

Mr. J.J. Singh For India

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (PTI-Reuter) Mr. J. J. Singh, President of the India League of America, left for Europe today en route to India.

Mr. Singh will study the election results in England, go on to France for a short stay, and arrive in India in time to observe the first general election.

HYDERABAD (Dn.): A three-man Advisory Board consisting of Mr. J. P. Pinto (Chairman) and Messrs. Jagannathrao and Hanmanth Rao members) has been set up to consider all representations received in connection with orders issued under the Hyderabad Public Security Measures Act.

Automatic Quota For Importers

DELHI TO ADOPT NEW PLAN OF LICENSING

NEW DELHI, Oct. 27.

THE Government of India proposes to introduce a new system of automatic quota licensing for established importers, it is learnt here today.

The new system is designed to simplify the existing procedure governing the issue of quota licences to established importers only.

For this purpose, a quota register will be maintained by the Government, on the basis of which future quota licensing would be regulated in each individual case, whereby it is "intended to secure a system of automatic issue of licences".

The new scheme, it is believed, is based on the recommendation of the Import Control Enquiry Committee in its report last year. The Committee, on a suggestion of Mr. Tulsidas Kilachand, the then president of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, said that "the procedure for issuing licences to established importers should be simplified so as to render it as automatic as possible."

HARDWARE LICENCES

In the first instance, the new scheme will be applied to the issue of quota licences for miscellaneous hardware, with effect from January-June, 1952 licensing period.

DEEMED CANCELLED

With the introduction of the new system, all quota certificates hitherto issued in respect of miscellaneous hardwares will be deemed to be cancelled for purposes of future quota licensing from January-June 1952.

Established importers of miscellaneous hardwares will now be required to get their quota entitlement registered by adducing evidence to establish their past imports on which they reply.

BASIC YEAR

They should also furnish a statement of their past imports in any one financial year in the basic period of 1945-46 to 1950-51.

Those having past imports from countries with which trade was interrupted during war may furnish in the prescribed form particulars of imports by them in any one of the three financial years preceding the outbreak of war.

It is understood that according to the new system an established importer will not have to make a detailed statement every time he applied for a licence, but just refer to the quota register number, which will be allotted to him by the government.

One the basis of his basic year's imports, the government will allot the quota to the established importer as and when the import policy is announced.

N. S. RAILWAYMEN POSTPONE STRIKE

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Oct. 27, (PTI): The Central Council of the N. S. Railway Employees Union last night decided to postpone the proposed "protest three-hour tool down" strike on October 31.

Eva Peron's Book In Arabic

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 27. (UPA): Senora Eva Peron's recent book "Reason for my life" will be published soon in Arabic, it was announced Friday.

A special prorogue by the Argentine First Lady for the Arabic edition will say, "I want to add a few words to my book translating my particular admiration and affection for the peoples of the Arab world, who have fought and are fighting indefatigably for justice and freedom. The day of peoples is about to be born among us."

QUITO, (Ecuador), Oct. 27, (PTI-Reuter): Two people were killed and six wounded — one seriously — in a clash in Guayaquil last night between supporters of two candidates for Mayor in the town's municipal elections.

NAZIMUDDIN TO TOUR N. W. F.

KARACHI, Oct. 27 (PTI): Pakistan Prime Minister, Khwaja Nazimuddin will leave here on November 2 on a short tour of the Northwest Frontier Province.

This will be his first trip since he has assumed the Prime Ministership on October 17.

He is expected to pay similar visits shortly to other Pakistani provinces also.

INDIAN ENVOY AT DACCA RESIGNS

NEW DELHI, Oct. 27.

The Government of India have agreed to release Shri B. Mookerjee, at his own request, from the post of Deputy High Commissioner for India in Dacca. Shri Mookerjee is expected to make over charge in the first week of November. The name of his successor will be announced as early as possible.

Enquiry Into Liaquat's Assassination

KARACHI, Oct. 27 (PTI): Citizens of Karachi have demanded inclusion of non-officials in the Commission which is at present inquiring into the assassination of Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan.

The demand was made at a public meeting here last night.

The Commission as at present constituted, consists only of two officials.

Maulana Akhtar Ali Khan, President of the Pakistan Newspaper Editors Conference, had made a similar demand when the Commission was set up three days.

Dr. Hussain Taking Charge Of Foreign Office

KARACHI Oct. 27 (PTI): Dr. Mahmud Hussain, Pakistan's Minister of State for Defence, States and Frontier Regions, has taken charge of the Pakistan Foreign Office during the absence abroad of Foreign Minister Mohammed Zafrullah Khan.

Mr Zafrulla Khan is at present in London on his way to Paris to attend the United Nations General Assembly session.

Jagat Singhji Maharaj Passes Away

News has been received of the death of the famous Indian saint, Jagat Singhji Maharaj, on Tuesday at the Dera on the bank of the river Beas in the Punjab. Jagat Singhji Maharaj was born and brought up in Jullundur District and after passing his M.Sc examination joined the well-known agricultural college at Llyalpur as Professor of Chemistry and served there till his retirement a few years ago. He played a leading part in the execution of several irrigation works carried out in the province during the last three decades, and it was his reports as a soil expert that were mainly responsible for turning many of the arid, desert areas of the Punjab into flourishing fields and orchards.

Since his childhood days, Jagat Singhji Maharaj had been keen on finding a solution for problems spiritual, the why and wherefore of sin and suffering and the way out of it. While engaged in this search he met Sawan Singhji Maharaj, who had his retreat at Beas and who preached the path of Nam, or Bang-i-Asmani or Dhun or Word, as the path of salvation. After initation at the hands of Sawan Singhji Maharaj, Sardar Jagat Singh began devoting all the time he could possibly spare and the whole of the night time to devotion and concentration as taught to him by his Master. His devotion pleased the Master so much that when Sawan Singhji Maharaj passed away in April 1948 Jagat Singhji Maharaj was asked to take up the duties and responsibilities of the Master.

For over three years Jagat Singhji Maharaj devoted his entire time and energy for the spiritual progress of the thousands of persons whom he initiated. His followers included people professing various religions, Hindus, Muslims, Parsees, Christians, Jews and others. Among his followers were also people of various nationalities, Europeans, Americans and Australians. It may be mentioned in this connection that among the more known members of the Beas Retreat are the Raja and Rani Saheb of Sangli, Sir Morpant and Lady Joshi, Rani Saheb Rajwade of Gwalior and many high Government officials.

The Beas Retreat has a following of over two lakhs of people and the passing away of Jagat Singhji Maharaj has engulfed this vast congregation in the deepest grief.

LISBON WRITERS BACK GOA'S MERGER WITH INDIA

(Continued from page 6)

the ground of India's foreign policy vis-a-vis the Indonesian freedom, the problem of Lybia, the two world power blocs etc.

The contribution Free India is making to the world political thought is highlighted with the clear and impressive statements in the meetings of U. N. and in America and elsewhere by Vijayalakshmi and Nehru. Today, there is worldwide interest in this country and her problems. The people in Portugal, Brazil and in the Latin American world have read in their newspapers and heard on the radio of the great happenings in India. They have wondered at this Indian woman, Vijayalakshmi Pandit or 'a Deusa da Victoria" (Goddess of Victory) crossing swords with and silencing General Smuts and winning applause in several countries of the world with her brilliant exposition of her country's ideals and aspirations. Naturally they are curious about her background and that of other Indian leaders like Nehru and his colleagues.

Rodrigue's booklet contributes a great deal to the promotion of goodwill between India and the Portuguese-knowing world. It ought to have an enthusiastic reception in India and the Latin countries. Such contributions as that of Rodrigues will go a long way to help our external publicity in more creative and realistic way.

FAMINE RELIEF TO COST CRORES

Conditions Graver Than In 1948

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. MORARJI DESAI, Bombay's Home and Revenue Minister told the press today that Government would have to spend a few crores to give relief to the famine-stricke areas in the State.

In the famine of 1948, Government had spent four crores of rupees, but this time they would have to spend much more as conditions were even graver.

Asked as to what Government proposed to do to put a stop to Zingiberis, a 90 per cent alcohol-containing drink which was fast becoming popular Mr. Desai said that the matter will have to wait for the new Assembly when a legislation could be passed.

He said that no Ordinance could be passed as that would be in bad taste. After the Supreme Court's judgment exempting medicinal preparations from the scope of the Prohibition Act, Government could only deal with the product by means of fresh legislation. Though the old Assembly would meet once again, it would only be for technical reasons.

He said that the suggestion that the party in power should relinquish administration during elections was absurd. There was no precedent for it in any part of the world.

Mr. Desai reiterated that instructions had been issued to all Government servants not to interfere with the elections and whoever did so would be drastically dealt with.

EFFECT ON GRAZING

Adverting to the famine conditions in the State Mr. Desai said: The Government has reviewed the situation caused in the State as a result of failure of rainfall which was less than 1/3rd of the normal this year in some of the districts. This has had a very bad effect on grazing and fodder crops.

Though at present there is no acute scarcity of fodder and water, the scarcity will soon be felt. Government has declared scarcity condition in Amreli and passed orders for relief measures. The Collectors of Surat and Banaskantha have been allotted Rs. 2 lakhs and Rs. 1 lakh respectively, for relief measures.

About 1/4th of the cattle population of the State will be affected by the fodder scarcity and it is estimated that 30 crores of lbs. of hay will be required to meet the situation. About 15 crore lb. of hay is likely to be procured within the State and 10 crores of lbs. is likely to be produced through emergency irrigation schemes.

About 5 crore lbs. will have to be imported. It is proposed to open depots from where fodder could be sold to owners of cattle and to enable people to buy it, tagavi will be given or fodder will be advanced in kind.

The immediate problem is of providing fodder for non-agriculturist cattle owners and cattle belonging to Rabaris and Bharvads and professional grazers. Upto now the following quantities of grams have been allotted from the famine reserves held at Godhra: Broach 10,150 bales: Amreli 1,000 bales: Kaira, 1,000 bales and Baroda 1,000.

CONSERVING WATER

Instructions have been issued to conserve the existing water supply by erecting bandharas, repairing and cleaning wells, deepening existing wells, etc. These measures are expected to meet the situation regarding drinking water shortage in places where water is scarce but has not entirely disappeared.

In other places where acute scarcity of drinking water may be felt Government will employ water tankers and for that purpose Collectors have been asked to repair and put into service water tankers which were brought by the Government during the previous scarcity year. A proposal to buy famine fighter units consisting of tractors with trailers carrying 500 gallons of capacity. I saw one such yesterday. The Government of India has also promised to make available water tankers or cisterns for the purpose.

The Collector of Amreli will be distributing doles to those who are too old or too weak to earn and who have nobody to fall back on. However, this question has not assumed any importance in that district or in other districts.

He said Maharashtra and Deccan were out of danger now.

JOWAR AND COTTON BENEFIT

SURAT, Oct. 27 (PTI).

Jowar and cotton crops have benefited by the rain in October, which was fairly widespread, said Mr. N. G. Saswadekar, Collector of Surat at a press conference yesterday evening.

According to official reports, the paddy growing areas in southern Surat District received more than two inches of rain, while Dharampur received over seven inches during October. Chikli and Bansda recorded more than four inches.

Mr. Saswadekar said that the rains have helped the fodder situation which is not likely to present any problem for atleast two months more. He added: Whichever place has received more than one inch of rain during the month will have a better rabi crop."

Referring to famine relief work Mr. Aswadekar said that three fodder depots will be opened by Government in the Olpad and Choryasi Talukas and about four thousand bales of fodder have been intended for.

The foodstocks in Surat will last for about three weeks, he said.

Munshi For Rajkot

RAJKOT, Oct. 27 (PTI): Mr. K. M. Munshi, Union Food Minister, is arriving here on November 9 to study the scarcity conditions prevailing in certain areas in the state.

According to reports reaching here scarcity conditions exist in over 1,700 villages in the state.

During his two-day stay here Mr. Munshi is also expected to tour some of worst affected villages.

FLOOD RELIEF IN 'NAGAR DISTRICT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Wheat and jowar seeds would be made available to agriculturists for re-sowing in northern part of Ahmednagar District where crops had been swept away by the recent floods, said the Additional District Magistrate of Ahmednagar, at a press conference at Ahmednagar, yesterday. He added that the recent rains had proved beneficial to rabi crops.

He described the reports of heavy damage that appeared in certain newspapers as exaggerated and said that tagavi loans were being given in genuine cases. No damage was caused to the sugarcane crop as it was almost ready for crushing.

Referring to procurement work, he said that by the end of first week of this month, 2,09,000 bags of foodgrains had been procured in the district.

AUSTRALIA'S GOODWILL TOWARDS INDIA

NEW DELHI, Oct. 27 (UPI): Mr. R. C. Casey, Australian Minister for External Affairs, who has been in New Delhi for the last three days on his way to the annual Assembly of the United Nations, in a broadcast from the A I R Station today assured India of sincere desire on the part of Australia to show "goodwill in a practical way towards India in every direction," particularly in the implementation of "your developmental plans."

TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA

Concluding Mr. Casey said: "I had the great privilege of having had many meetings with Mahatma Gandhi when I was in Bengal in 1945. I like to believe that we became good friends in the course of a long series of discussions that we had in Calcutta —and my wife and I developed the greatest respect and affection for this great and good man. We joined with vast numbers of others our deep regret at this untimely death. While I have been in New Delhi, I have laid a wreath on behalf of my country and myself at his memorial at Rajghat."

FIRE IN TRACK CABIN

G. I. P. Trains Delayed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Due to an electric fire in the Vikhroli track sectioning cabin, there was an overhead power failure both on the through and local lines between Thana and Kurla from 9.45 a.m. and the suburban services was slightly disorganised, states a press note issued today by the G I P Railway Publicity Officer.

Power, the press note adds, was restored on the local lines later and the trains scheduled to run on the through lines were diverted over the local lines. As a result of this rail dislocation the Three Up and the Three Down local trains, the Bomboy-Poona Janata Express and the Deccan Queen were a little behind the scheduled time.

Labourite's Death Leads To By-Election

LONDON, Oct. 27 (UPI-AFP): A by-election will be held in Barnsley on November 8 next because of the death of the Labour candidate during the election campaign, it was learnt here today.

Nehru Deplores Sheer Election Mania

(Continued from Page 13)

he said it was a magnificent venture. He was glad to see the engineers excited about the work they were doing. When the engineers showed him the plans and explained the whole project he congratulated them.

"Then I asked them a simple question, 'have you explained your plans to these hundreds and thousand of workers carrying earth or handling machines or doing other work.

They said 'no.

I said 'you are taking a lot of trouble to explain to me, and you are doing a very good thing. But you should explain to the workers also your plans and tell them that they are partners in building up the project.

I went up to the workers and called a few of them and asked them what they were doing.

They explained their work, which was carrying earth or digging or doing some machine work.

I asked them 'what is all this about' and they knew precious little."

It was very necessary, Mr. Nehru said, to make the common man feel that he was a partner in all big undertakings.

The common man did not need so much sympathy as an understanding of his role. Sympathy was often given in the spirit of a favour which was due to a wrong approach made to the problem.

Referring to the new conception of libraries envisaged by UNESCO Mr. Nehru said, when he heard of the plan, it fired his imagination. But he felt a great regret in his mind that he was denied the time and leisure to read books. When these things were denied to one, life itself became rather empty.

HARIJAN M.L.A. WALKS OUT

(From Our Correspondent)

GWALIOR, Oct. 27.

Mr. Atmadas, president, Madhya Bharat Depressed Class Jatav Sabha, a constructive Congress worker and member of the M. B. State Assembly, walked out from the Assembly session today as a protest against the Speaker Rama Sahai's refusal to allow him to make his statement on his resignation which he said was due to Government's policy in regard to Harijans.

Cease-Fire Talks Hang Fire

BIG AIR BATTLE IN KOREA

TOKYO, Oct. 27 (PTI-Reuter): United Nations peace negotiators announced "that no tangible progress" had been made today in talks with the Communists on a Korean cease-fire line.

The talks of the sub-committee, appointed by the chief delegates on both sides to reach a compromise, lasted three and half hours at Panmunjon today.

The sub-committee is trying to reconcile the views of the two sides.

Brig.-Gen. Nuckols, the United Nations briefing officer, said that under the Communist proposal the Allies would have to withdraw along a 125-mile front while the Communists pulled back on a 15-mile front.

The talks will be resumed at 11-00 tomorrow morning (local time).

U.P.A. adds:

Maj-Gen. Henry Hodes made one minor concession to the Reds. He agreed for the United Nations Command to give up certain islands the Allies hold off the coast of Korea in the interests of smoothing out the cease-fire line.

Big Air Battle

WITH THE FIFTH AIR FORCE IN KOREA, Oct. 27 (PTI-Reuter) — More than 200 United Nations and Communist jet planes clashed in a big air battle over Korea today.

The United Nations planes damaged eight Soviet type M.I.G. fighters in a high altitude scrap over Sinanju, near the Manchurian border.

Royal Australian Air Forces Meteors hit one and American jets and 'Thunderjets' claimed the remainder.

Collins Meets Ridgway

TOKYO, Oct. 27 (UPA).—United States Army Chief of Staff General J. Lawton Collins flew into Tokyo tonight after meeting General Mathew B. Ridgway on Okinawa and inspecting with the Far East Commander progress of the construction on the big island base.

Ridgway returned to Tokyo minutes ahead of Collins' plane.

Collins is on a world tour of United States military operations.

On Peace Mission!

HONGKONG, Oct. 27 (UPA).—The China Peace Committee has forwarded funds to Chinese troops in Korea to purchase 150 planes for "more effectively wiping out the enemy". Radio Peiping announced today.

Cash Gift To Red Wounded

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27 (PTI-Reuter).—Peking Radio announced last night that a special "cash gift" would be presented to each Chinese wounded in the Korean war. It did not specify the amount.

'Amethyst' Again Makes News

TOKYO, Oct. 27 (PTI-Reuter).—The British frigate 'Amethyst', which ran the gauntlet of Chinese Communist guns in the Yangtse river in 1949 has engaged and destroyed a Communist defensive position near the Han River, according to a Naval communique issued here today.

The ship was able to run close inshore for the attack. Airmen of the Australian aircraft-carrier 'Sydney' spotted for the six-inch guns of the British cruiser Belfast in a bombardment which destroyed buildings and broke up troop concentrations near the west coast town of Chinnampo, the communique said.

U. S. Naval Chief For Britain

LONDON, Oct. 27 (PTI-Reuter) — Admiral William M. Fechteler, the United States Chief of Naval Operations, will come to London on November to discuss matters of mutual interest with British Naval authorities, it was announced here today.

Lid Off Burma Premier's Mission To India

PARIS, Oct. 27 (UPI-AFP).

THE main object of the recent visit to New Delhi of the Burmese Premier, Thakin Nu, was to ask for an assurance of non-intervention from the Peking Government through the intermediary of the Indian Embassy in Peking, writes M. Felix Nagrar Special Correspondent of the Agence France Presse, in his despatch quoting a Foreign Diplomatic source in New Delhi.

The correspondent adds: "Burma was stated to be seeking an assurance that the Chinese Communists would neither attack Burma nor give assistance to the Burmese Communists in their present fight against th Government of Burma.

Mr. Thakin Nu's recent statement to the Indian Press in New Delhi on what was described as "extremely correct" Chinese attitude towards Burma was regarded in foreign diplomatic circles as an indication that the required assurances may have already been given by Sardar K. M. Panikkar the despatch concludes.

Leftist Alliance Dissolved

POONA, Oct. 27 (PTI): The Leftist Alliance formed last June amongst the Peasants' and Workers' Party, the Communist and the Left Socialists was declared to have been dissolved today.

K. M. P. P. Selects Candidates

LUCKNOW, Oct. 27 (PTI): The Executive Committee of the Uttar Pradesh Kisan Mandoor Praja Party finalised today the list of candidates from 27 districts seeking election to the U.P. State Legislative Assembly and the House of People.

Out of about 300 candidates to be set up by the K. M. P. P. the names of 154 persons were selected. The list includes about 15 Muslims, 30 Backward Class and ten women candidates, it is learnt.

Among the K.M.P.P. candidates recommended for election to House of People are Acharya Kripalani (Fyrabad district), Mrs. Suchita Kripalani (Gorakhpur district), Prof. Shibbanial Saxena (Gorakhpur district).

U. P. Socialist Candidates

LUCKNOW, Oct. 27 (PTI): The State Election Committee of the Socialist Party of India met here today to finalise the list of candidates seeking elections to the State Legislative Assembly and the House of People.

The Committee has finalised the names of 246 candidates out of about 350 candidates which the party intends to set up.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.	
Previous closing	37.53
Today's opening	37.62
Difference	+9
Today's closing	37.45
Difference	—8

STEEL AND MILL SHARES RULE STEADY

Restricted Business And Narrow Price Movement

BOMBAY, Oct. 27.

The Bombay Stock Exchange opened steady and declined few points but at the decline there was scattered support. In view of Diwalli Holidays, fresh business was very little and the session was uninteresting.

At the opening Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1,875 against yesterday's close at Rs. 1,871-4 and declined at Rs. 1,867-8 on renewed liquidation. Later Defds. rallied at Rs. 1,871-4 on covering. Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 329 and declined at Rs. 328. Indian Irons opened at Rs. 30-2 and after improving at Rs. 30-3 steadied at Rs. 30-2. Bengal Steels were quoted at Rs. 21-12.

Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 423-12 and after declining at Rs 421-4 steadied at Rs. 422-8. Kohinoors opened at Rs. 313 and quietened at Rs. 312. Svadeshi Mill Shares were placed at Rs. 262.

In the miscellaneous section Scindia shares changed hands at Rs. 15-4. Associated Cements were done at Rs. 178, Bombay Burmas opened at Rs. 577 and declined at Rs. 573-12.

Later on there was utter absence of business and quotations were mostly uchanged but Tata Steel Defds. improved at Rs. 1875/-

Towards the close the market again ruled quiet and Tata Steel Defds. after declining at Rs. 1,868-12 closed at Rs. 1,870. Ordinary Shares were placed at Rs. 329. Bombay Dyeings closed at Rs. 421-4 and closing tone was quiet but steady.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES

Bombay Dyeing (7-8) XD	421	4	
Kohinoor (6) XD ..	313	8	
Century (8)	306	0	
Svadeshi Mills (16) ..	263	0	
Central India Mills (6)	229	0	
Simplex Mills (17)	268	0	
New Great Eastern (10)	200	0	
Indore (4)	115	10	
Gokak (10)	252	0	
Swan (20)	362	8	
Finlay Mills (16)	261	0	
Morarji (7)	211	4	
Edward (15)	290	0	
Meyer (16)	76	4	
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	3	1	9
I. United Ord. (0-12-6)	12	8	
I. United Defd. (0-2)	2	0	9
Madhusudan (7-8)	123	12	
Podar (9)	135	0	
Khatau (14)	198	12	
Standard (15)	257	8	

STEELS

Tata Steel Ord. (18)	329	0	
Tata Steel Defd. (93-10-6)	1870	0	
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. ..	135	12	
Indian Iron (1)	30	1	
Bengal Steel Corp. (0-10) ..	21	11	

CEMENT

Associated Cement (8-8)	177	12	

INDUSTRIES

Burma (10) XD	576	4	
Belapur (12-8)	274	0	
Shivrajpur (1-12)	44	0	
Scindia Steam	15	4	6
Premier Construction (4) ..	91	0	
Tata Chemical	12	14	
Tata Oil (1)	39	12	
British India Corp.	10	2	
India Copper	3	0	
Wimco (11)	226	14	
Alcock (17-8)	317	8	

ELECTRIC SHARES

Tata Hydro (3)	153	0	
Tata Power (25)	1545	0	
Andhra Valley (30)	1460	0	

CASH SECTION

Elphinstone (4)	56	4	0
Phoenix (6)	135	0	0
Indian Mfg. (40)	370	0	0
Kuria (7-3)	120	10	0
Colaba (8)	100	0	0
New Otty (11)	195	0	0
Minerva (12)	122	8	0
Bradbury (100) XD	605	0	0
Bharat (28)	21	0	0
Bharucha	4	0	0
Mysore (3)	152	8	0
Model Mills (5)	175	0	0
Dawn	63	8	0
Laxmi (27-8)	597	8	0
Vishnu Cotton	195	10	0
Western	3700	9	0
Sholapur	3050	0	0
Sassoon Cotton (0-8)	25	6	0
Hindustan Mills (135)	3700	0	0
Tata Mills (2)	48	8	0
Ahmedabad Advance (2)	212	8	0
Sassoon Silk (2-10)	31	0	0
New Union Mills (0-8)	25	8	0
Madhusudan S (2-8)	21	0	0
Shrinivas Mills (14)	190	0	0
Raja Bahadur (4)	60	0	0
Berar	301	4	0
Victoria Mills	225	[illegible]	0

ELECTRIC (CASH)

Ahmedabad Electric (1-8)	116	4	0
Surat Elcetric (4-8)	131	14	0
Broach (0-5)	5	12	0
Amalgamated (0-12)	10	12	0
Bombay Suburban	143	12	0
Bombay Suburban (New)	96	0	0
Nagpur Electric (1-12)	27	0	0
Poona Electric Supply	135	0	0

BANK SHARES

Imperial Bank (40)	1890	0	0
Imperial Bank (10)	468	8	0
Central New (3)	76	0	0
Central New (2) XD	77	0	0
Bank of India (4)	169	8	0
Union (0-5)	7	0	0
Baroda (2-8)	131	4	0
Dena Bank (1-8)	36	0	0
United Commercial (1-12)	41	0	0
Jaipur Bank (1-8)	27	0	0
Hindustan Commercial (1)	16	0	0
Mysore Bank (8)	290	0	0
Eastern Bank	75	0	0

INSURANCE SHARES

Oriental (125)	4800	0	0
Empire (10)	496	4	0
New India (2)	48	8	0
Jupiter (0-12)	8	12	0
Vulcan (0-10)	12	1	0
Ind. Mercantile (2)	41	4	0
Universal	8	8	0
B. I. G.	15	2	0
Neptune	5	12	0
Industrial and Prud	28	8	0
New Great	19	0	0
All-India General	6	1	6

RAILWAY SHARES

[illegible] (2)	105	0	0

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES

Bombay Steam (10)	250	0	0
Bombay Burma New (4)	217	8	0
Burma Petrol	1	7	0
Mackenzie (6)	57	8	0
Port Canning (2)	30	0	0
Kemp & Co (30)	333	12	0
Zandu Pharmacy (6)	91	8	0
Industrial Invest. Trust (4)	74	12	0
Dharamsey Chemical (4)	63	0	0
Mukund Iron	4	6	0

MOORAT BUSINESS IN SHARES

The market will remain open for Moorat trading on Tuesday, the 30th of October, 1951, between 4 P.M. and 5 P.M. instead of between 3-30 P.M. and 4-30 P.M. as originally announced.

Dena Trust (0-12)	12	8	0
Alembic (18)	128	2	0
Supreme Industries	85	0	0
Bombay Uganda	64	0	0
Indian Cement (1937)	30	2	0
Walchand Nagar Ind. (12)	152	8	0
United Motor	30	2	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	740	0	0
Gujerat Motor	19	0	0
Sardar Carbonic XD	525	0	0
Harvey Press	370	0	0
Estrella Batteries	43	0	0
National Rayon	69	0	0
Bombay Cycle	20	0	0
Jost Co	79	4	0
Digvijay Cement	73	8	0
Jam Wire			
Phalton (8) XD	114	4	0
Polson	104	F	0

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata Steel 1st (6)	191	0	0
Bengal Steel			
Indian Iron	106	8	0
Andhra Valley	1192	8	0
Tata Power	1272	8	0
Hydro-Electric	121	14	0
Bombay Steamer	225	0	0
Central India	642	8	0
Swadeshi Mills	128	12	0
Vishnu Mills	660	0	0
Laxmi	253	12	0
New Great Mills	215	0	0
Podar Mills	95	0	0
Bradbury Mills	320	0	0
Elphinstone Mills	106	4	0
Surat Electricity	131	0	0
Pre Construction First	100	0	0
Pre Construction Second	95	8	0
Pre. Construction Third	5	8	0
Amalgamated	104	12	0
Amalgamated (5)	100	0	0
Walchandnagar (7)			
Tata Chemical (5)	135	0	0
Jupiter	9	2	0
Supreme	92	8	0
Meyer	95	0	0
Mackenzie (First)	90	0	0
Mackenzie	80	0	0
Ahmedabad Advance	127	8	0
Mysore Mill	96	0	0
Standard	99	0	0
Madhusudan	12	0	0
Khatau	95	4	0
Morarji	85	0	0
National Rayon	73	0	0
Hume Pipe	55	0	0

DEBENTURES

Andhra 1952	101	4	0
Scindia	95	12	0
B. Steamer 1959 (4-8)	98	12	0
Tata Power 1951	101	0	0
Walchandnagar (6)	105	0	0
Tata Mills	102	0	0

OUTSIDE SHARES

Burma Corporation	2	15	0
New Victoria Mills	1	8	0
New Victoria Mills (Pref.)		0	0
New Kaiser Hind			
Gold Mohor (20)	370	0	0
Saijan Mills	90	0	0
Ajamshahi	83	0	0
Osmanshahi (58)	101	0	0
Air Services	2	12	0
Air India Tata	42	0	0
Air India International	60	0	0
Bharat Line (3)	83	8	0
Hind Motor	5	1	0
Walchand Motor	48	8	0
India Steam	6	1	0
Tata Locomotive	87	8	0
Killick Industries (3)	122	0	0
Ralli (Ord.)	109	0	0
Ralli (Pref.)	96	0	0

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

2 1/4 p.c. 1954	99	1	0
2 1/2 p.c. 1955	99	11	0
2 1/2 p.c. 1961	93	13	0
2 3/4 p.c. 1960	95	13	0
2 3/4 p.c. 1962	94	8	0
2 3/4 p.c. 1976	89	0	0
3 p.c. 1988 Con ..	92	11	0
3 p.c. 1958	99	14	0
3 p.c. 1953-55	101	0	0
3 p.c. 1957	100	2	0
3 p.c. 1959-61	98	9	0
3 p.c. 1963-65	95	13	0
3 p.c. 1964	95	14	0
3 p.c. 1966-68	94	2	0
3 p.c. 1970-75	93	0	0
3 1/2 p.c. 1954-59	102	8	0
4 p.c. 1960-70	107	2	0
4 1/2 p.c. 1955-60	107	8	0
4 1/2 p.c. 1958-60	110	4	0

PROVINCIAL LOANS

3 p.c. Bombay 1962 ..	96	4	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1960 ..	97	10	0
3 3/4 p.c. U.P. 1961 ..	95	0	0
2 3/4 p.c. Madras 1961 ..	95	0	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1955 ..	100	0	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1958 ..	99	0	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1952 ..	101	0	0
3 p.c. Madras 1952-53 ..	100	4	0
3 p.c. U.P. 1952 ..	100	2	0
3 p.c. NWF 1952 ..	111	8	0
4 p.c. Bom Muni ..	103	0	0
5 p.c. Bom. Muni 1959	110	0	0
6 p.c. Bom. Muni 1954	106	8	0
3 1/4 Muni 1965 ..	96	8	0
3 1/4 p.c. 1977 ..	94	0	0
3 p.c. B. P. T. 1970 ..	103	0	0

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Oct. 27

The local bullion market was fairly steady with moderate business. At the opening forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 183/8 and declined at Rs. 183/4 under scattered selling. At this level there was moderate buying and the market rallied at Rs. 184/8. Mint ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 183/8 and spot bullion was placed at Rs. 182/12. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 107/3 and declined at Rs. 106/15 on moderate liquidation but rallied at Rs. 107/2 on short covering. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 107/8 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 76/12.

Final closing quotations were as under:

Ready Silver	183	0	0
Forward	183	12	0
Ready Gold	107	14	0
Forward	107	8	0

Produce Market

BOMBAY, Oct. 27.

The Produce Market was quiet today. Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 230 and after declining at Rs. 227-4, advanced at Rs. 230-8 and steadied at Rs. 229-8. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS

Khandesh Quality New	42	0	0
Madras Coromandal	42	0	0
Bold	41	0	0
December-January	41	0	0

LINSEED

Bold	39	4	0
October-November	39	4	0
February-March	39	6	0

CASTORSEED

Madras	46	0	0
May	229	8	0

GROUNDNUTS

Local Mills	73	0	0
R. R. Up Country	23	10	0
November	22	13	0
December	22	10	0
Castor Oil	25	0	0
Linseed Oil	22	6	0

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Oct. 27.

MILLS

Appollo 3-2, 3-1-6, 3-1-9.
B.. Dyeing 423-12, 22-8, 24-6, 21-4.
Bradbury 605.
C. India 229, 28, 29-8, 29.
Century 304-8, 7-8, 6.
Elphinstone 56-4.
Gokak 252, 50-8, 52.
Hindustan 3750.
I. U. Defd. 2-0-9, 2-0-6.
" Ord. 12-10, 12-8, 12-9, 12-8.
Indore 115-10.
Khatau 198-12.
Kohinoor 313-4, 12-4, 14-4, 12-12, 13-8
Model 176-4.
New Great 198, 200.
Phoenix 135.
Podar 135.
Sassoon Silk 31.
Simplex 267, 69, 68.
Swadeshi 261-8, 63.
" Pref. 128-12.
Tata Mill 48-8.
B. Steam 250.
Scindia 15-4-6, 15-4, 15-5, 15-4-6.

BANKS

Central 76-8, 76.
" New 77.
Imperial 1890.
India 169-8.
Union 7.

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad 116-4.
Hydro 152-8, 53.
" Pref. 121-14.
Power 1545.
" Pre. 1271-4, 72-8.

INSURANCE

I. Mercantile 41-4.
Jupiter 8-12.
New India 48-8.
Vulcan 12-4.

STEELS

B. Steel 21-13, 21-9, 21-11.
I. Iron 30-3, 30, 30-1.
Tata Defd. 1873-12, 68-12, 75, 68-12, 70.
Tata Ord. 329, 27-12, 29-8, 28-12, 29.
" IInd Pref. 135-12.

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 317-8, 15, 17-8.
A. C. C. 177-12, 77-8, 77-12.
Belapur 274, 74-8, 73-8, 74-8, 74.
B. B. Old 577-8, 75, 76-4.
" New 217-8.
" Petrol 1-6-9, 1-7.
B. I. C. 10-2.
I. Copper 2-15-6, 3-0-6, 3.
P. Canning 30.
P. Const. 91, 91-4, 91.
Shivrajpur 44, 43-8, 45, 44.
Tata Chem. 12-13, 12-14.
" Pref. 136-4.
" Oil 39-8, 39-12.
Walchandnagar 152-8.
Wimco 226-4, 26-14.

SPECIAL

Phaltan Sugar 115-8.
Khatau Pref. 95-4.
All India Gen. Ins. 6-1.
Zandu Pharmacy 91-8.

NEW YORK STOCKS DEPRESSED

Cotton Prices Pushed Up

NEW YORK, October 26 (UPA).

LOWER third-quarter earnings depressed the stock market today, with prices falling fractions to over a point.

The already weak market moved lower by Bethlehem report that nine months' earnings dropped 28 per cent despite record sales. The long list of other declining earnings reports included Santa Fe, Sheet and Tube, Park and Tilford and Lone Star Cement.

The announcement around noon that the giant Standard Oil of New Jersey set a new high record earnings for the entire year 1950 lent some optimism to the market, particularly in oils.

Prices moved up from lows in the last hour, but finished up with sizeable declines.

Of 1,135 issues traded, 682 declined, 220 advanced and 233 remained unchanged.

Curb sales totalled 440,000 shares and the turnover in bonds was $ 2,141,000.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Oct. 26, (UPA): The cotton market bears today suffered another sharp defeat. Prices climbed dot 2.25 per bale, producer-holding movement reports.

Nearby December market's strong pivot touched 37.80 cents per pound at close, the highest price for that month since June 1.

The market's demonstrated ability to absorb increased volume realizing and hedge selling on rise frightened some of the shorts. In addition to the holding movement reports, bullish sentiment was built up on the Department of Agriculture's survey predicting broadening demand for raw cotton this year both at home and abroad, with the prospect of another slender end season supply despite the prospect for a bic crop.

Bulls also made capital out of the suggested plan to tie in cloth price ceilings with the action of raw cotton prices. Under the plan, ceilings would be based on raw cotton at 4.54 cents with automatic increases to follow, should cotton rise to a ceiling of 45.69 cents per pound. The mention of 40 and 45 cents per pound had a psychological effect on market sentiment.

The market opened up seven to 21 points and after extending gains during the first hour, settled back from highs under speculative selling and finished up 32 to 45 points and at days high.

The following were the closings with the price range:—

Delivery opening	High	Low	Close
Spot			38.70
Dec. 37.42	37.80	37.42	37.77
March 37.31	37.80	37.31	37.53
May 37.19	37.39	37.10	37.38
July 36.56	36.89	36.55	36.58
Oct. 35.35	35.61	35.35	35.58
Dec. 35.30	35.48	35.28	35.48

TIN PRICES

Although the price for spot tin remained unchanged at 103 cents per pound, both October and November deliveries were quoted unchanged at 117.00 cents per pound bid.

SILVER UNCHANGED

The price of silver remained unchanged today at 88 cents per ounce on the New York market.

NEW YORK PEPPER PRICES

Trade remained shackled in the spice trade today as traders awaited developments in the dock workers' strike.

On a nominal basis, pepper available in warehouses was indicated around $1.68 while stocks on docks awaiting release were quoted six cents per pound lower.

November delivery was indicated at $1.55 with interest in other positions practically non-existent.

COPRA PRICE

Copra was today quoted at US $185 per short ton asked.

Cocoanut oil was quoted at 13 cents per pound asked

SEED PRICES

The following were closing prices of seeds on the New York market today:

Soyabeans—14.
Pepper, black—168 cents nom.
Peanuts—21 to 21-1/2.
Castorseeds—$265 nom. per long ton fob Brazil.

U. S. STEEL PRICE RANGES

The following were price ranges of U. S. Steel on the New York market today:

High—42-3/4; Low—41-7/8; Close —42-1/4.

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Oct. 27.

120 D. Ready Japan	5	2	6
150 D. Ready Japan	5	2	6
120 D. Ready Italy	5	2	0
150 D. Ready Italy	5	2	6
150 D. Box October			1032
150 D. Box November			1046
October Highest			1035
October Lowest			1024

London Mercury Price

LONDON, Oct. 26 (UPA): The price of mercury was today quoted unchanged at 73 pounds per flask.

Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

Market ruled steady and unchanged round all sections and a moderate volume of business was put through. Following are today's final transactions upto 12-30 p.m.:—

GOVT. SECURITIES: Three per cent loan 1986 92-8 s lot.

BANKS: Hindustan Commercial 15, United India 5-2.

COTTONS: Sutlej Cotton 60.

COALS: Bharat Colliery 6-10, Burrakur 15-7, Central India 6-8, Western Bengal 5-4.

JUTES: Anglo India 324, Bengal 37-2, Cheviot 270 ct. Dalhousie 185, ct. Howrah 32-4, Kelvin 280 ct., Standard 180 ct., Bengal 37-2 Kanknarrah 170 ct.

ENGINEERINGS: Burn and Co. ordy. 297, Indian Iron 30, Marshalls 8-6, National Iron 5, Steel Corpn. 21-12, Ditto Pref. 107, Textile Machinery 6-4

Bombay Stock Exchange

BOMBAY, Oct. 27.

The market will remain open for Moorat trading on Tuesday, 30th October, between 4 P.M. and 5 P.M. instead of between 3-30 P.M. and 4-30 P.M. as originally announced.

WORLD BANK MISSION TO SURINAM

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (PTI-Reuter): The World Bank announced here it was sending an Economic Survey Mission to Surinam, Dutch Guiana at the request of the Dutch Government.

The announcement said the mission would review the programme for economic development prepared by the Surinam Planning Board.

Talking of Books—

Ingersoll Risked His All For Conviction

By R.P. Paranjpye

CONTRARY to the common idea about Rationalists giving up their agnostic opinions when old age brings them nearer death, Ingersoll continued steadfast in his views. To a report that he had expressed regret for his assaults on Christianity he indignantly replied:—

If I have any regret at all, it is that I have not said more against the superstition called Christianity. I believe that religion, so called, is the greatest curse and blight that ever fell upon the hearts of men. It has shed more blood, caused more grief, than all other things combined. It has not only made a hell of this world, but predicted another in the next.

TWO American names, Paine and Ingersoll, stand out prominently in the long and distinguished catalogue of persons in all parts of the world who, during over 2000 years, have struggled valiantly in the cause of the supremacy of human reason and have fought against intolerance, superstition and religious persecution. Paine played a prominent part in the French Revolution and narrowly escaped the guillotine; his "Age of Reason" is a Rationalist classic. Ingersoll's lot was much happier, and his Rationalism only came in the way of his attaining a higher place in public life in the U.S.A. This need not, perhaps, be regretted, as he was by universal consent the most eloquent non-official champion of liberty, Humanism, justice and truth.

Those who do not play a major part on the political stage are often forgotten by future generations, and Ingersoll may share this fate, but this book will help to keep his memory green for many a year.

It discloses a lovable personality, almost without a flaw, one which will command the admiration of every reader.

Family Letters

The letters have been edited by Ingersoll's granddaughter who has added to them an instructive biographical introduction and a running account of his life and career, which account occupies approximately a third of this massive volume. His correspondents include members of his family (his two daughters, two brothers and others) and various men and women in all walks of life. But there is a singular omission—that of most of his letters to his wife. The reason given for this is that Maud Ingersoll (Robert Ingersoll's younger daughter) felt very strongly that these letters were too intimate for publication, while her sister, Eva Ingersoll Brown, believed that their father and all his thoughts and works belonged not only to the family, but to the world. As for Mrs. Ingersoll's attitude, her death occurred before the question was raised.

It is to be hoped that these letters to his wife will see the light of day at some future time, for they are sure to be very interesting. Ingersoll and his wife were a most devoted couple and each shared fully the other's thoughts, joys and occasional anxieties.

We may start with two small criticisms. There are too many letters to his daughters and his brothers which, though naturally very welcome to the recipients, contain little but tender sentiments. The editor herself appears to be conscious of this, for she asks in her Foreword:—

Is the Ingersollian capacity for love to be considered undesirable and outmoded in the present world, or is not precisely this capacity for love what is most needed today?

While we are ready to answer these questions as she expects, the continual repetition of these sentiments palls on the reader who is ready to take them for granted once he has realized the supremely happy atmosphere of the Ingersoll family.

The other criticism is of the heavy price of the book (about £3/- or Rs. 40/-) which may be reasonable enough by American standards but will come in the way of the wide sales, in England and especially in India, which we should very much like this book to achieve. May we express the hope that the publishers will consider the possibility of an abridged edition containing most of the account of Ingersoll's life and only such of his letters as bear upon his outlook on life and his public career? It may also be suggested that, in a book of this character— a few pictures of Ingersoll's family and friends and a succinct bibliography of works by and about him would have been very welcome.

An Agnostic

Now that we have got these little matters of complaint off our mind, we have no hesitation in saying that we have perused the book with very great pleasure; the impression that it gives of a great personality will long remain with us.

Robert Green Ingersoll, the son of a Congregational clergyman, was born on August 11th, 1833. His mother died when he was two years old, and he loved his elder sister almost like a mother. His father was a strong opponent of slavery and had therefore frequently to change his parish and was generally in straitened circumstances. Robert, after trying teaching, entered the legal profession, the conditions for entry into which appear to have been not very onerous. His eldest brother was a doctor, though apparently he was not very successful. His other brother, Clark, was also a lawyer and played a fairly prominent part in public life.

Robert Ingersoll began early to hold agnostic opinion, the initial reason being his intense aversion to the Christian doctrine of eternal damnation. Once, when some Baptist revivalists who met him at a roadside hotel insisted upon his giving his opinion on baptism, he is reported to have said: "With soap, baptism is a good thing."

Of his attitude to the legal profession it has been written:—

The fundamental principles of law and equity fascinated his mind; but for the befogging technicalities, sophistries and perversions of law he felt nothing but impatience and disgust .... He wanted to be free to decide for himself in the law no less than in religion, and in all other realms of thought and action.

His oratorical powers were extraordinary, and he was always ready with an apt retort. He was very successful in the profession, his yearly income often amounting to over $100,000.

Ingersoll's oratory, his granddaughter writes, was a perfect harmony of thought, feeling and expression; his words welled out of the deep, pure inner springs of his mind and heart with joyous spontaneity and unstudied art.... He maintained that burning vital convictions will find appropriate expression almost automatically; and conversely, that in the absence of sincere, passionate thought and emotion, there can be no great oratory.

This is how his oratory is described by one who heard him:—

His intonations were varied, now soft and gentle as if he were in conversation, with many a bit of pleasantry; then straining himself up to his full height, he gave such a burst that the thousands who heard him trembled at the thunder of his voice. Such rhetorical efforts are like great symphonies, which ring through the arches of cathedrals or rather, like the sound of distant thunder coming nearer and nearer till there is one last tremendous peal, that rolls majestically away.

Ingersoll's heterodox views on religion do not appear to have caused any estrangement between him and his father. They talked freely on these subjects and the elder was obviously influenced by the younger. His father on his death-bed asked him to read to him from Plato instead of from the Bible. Other members of his family fully shared Ingersoll's views.

No Compromise

Ingersoll had been appointed Attorney-General of Illinois in 1867, but in 1869, before the term ended he was asked to become a candidate for the Governorship of the State. His heterodox religious opinions were, however, well-known throughout Illinois and his opponents were capitalizing this fact to defeat him; so his backers thought it desirable to secure from him a pledge that he would remain silent on the subject of religion. His reply deserves to be quoted:—

Gentlemen, I am not asking to be Governor of Illinois, and it is a grave question with me whether I would accept this nomination if offered. I have in my composition that which I have declared to the world as my views on religion. My position I would not, under any circumstances, not even for my life, seem to renounce. I would rather refuse to be President of the United States than do so. My religious belief is my own. It belongs to me, not to the State of Illinois. While I believe in the right of every man to think as he pleases, yet I have the moral honesty to declare from the house tops my convictions....I renounce nothing, I promise nothing. I ask nothing of the Convention.

Thus ended for him any prospect of greatness as a politician.

(Continued on Page 23)

SPIRITUAL VISION OF MYSTIC POETS

POETS AND MYSTICS by NoliniKanta Gupta. Published by the Shri Aurobindo Library, Madras. Price Rs. 3. Pages 136.

HEROES WHO MADE HISTORY by V. B. Kulkarni Published by Hind Kitabs. Ltd. Bombay. Price Rs. 2 as. 8. Pages 213.

NOLINI KANTA GUPTA'S "Poets and Mystics" attempts to deal through a number of essays with the spiritual vision of some of the world's mystic poets and philosophers: the Indian visionaries—Aurobindo Ghosh, Rabindranath Tagore and Swami Vivekanand—and the great Western poets and mystics—Blaise Pascal, Walter Hilton, William Blake, Nicholas Berdyaev, Aldous Huxley, Goethe, T. S. Eliot and Nicholas Roerich. Two essays on "Mystic Poetry" and "Poetry In The Making" have also been included. All the essays were originally published in periodicals and are brought together here for the first time.

One would hesitate to regard these studies as literary criticism in the strict sense of the term. For the author is concerned not with literary or aesthetic values but rather with the vision of life these great figures have shown. They have all been great thinkers and ardent workers in the cause of the spiritual rehabilitation of mankind; they have all had souls that aspired to know and to be in touch with the hidden Divinity in man and the world; and they have all been prophets and seen life with a boundless vision. Some of them have also been poets and with them their poetry has largely been the medium for their prophetic message.

AUROBINDO AND TAGORE

Of the essays those on the two Indian poet mystics — Aurobindo and Tagore — will be of special interest. Aurobindo Ghosh stands as the embodiment of the philosopher as poet. A philosopher chanting his vision of life in sheer poetry is rare indeed and Aurobindo is one such. He has given us in his poetry thoughts that are clear cut, ideas beautifully chiselled; and he is always luminously forceful. But like many others Aurobindo's poetry has foundered on the rock of his philosophy. To quote an eminent critic: "It cannot be said that Aurobindo shows any organic adaptation to music or melody. His thought is profound; his technical devices are commendable; but the music that enchants or disturbs is not there. Aurobindo is not another Tagore or Iqbal or even Sarojini Naidu."

Tagore, on the other hand, is a poet by all canons of poetry and aestheticism. His "Gitanjali" won him the Nobel Prize and his other work stamps him as one of the world's great modern poets. But for all that he is none the less a mystic. In an age of materialism, pessimism, cynicism and agnosticism he continued to sing the Song of the Rishis that Ananda and Immortality are the breath of beings, the birthright of human beings. He is in direct line with those bards who have sung of the spirit and who have soared high above the brutality and ugliness of a merely mundane life into the undecaying delights and beauties of a divine consciousness. Spiritual reality was the central theme of his poetic creations; only and naturally, he viewed it in a special way and endowed it with a special grace.

VIRTUE AND DRAWBACK

Throughout the essays the author shows a wide knowledge of the literature of mysticism and a happy felicity for its interpretation. In fact the essays are more in the nature of a series of rambling philosophical digressions than criticism. That is at once their virtue and their drawback; for while the ramblings take the reader on exciting trips into the deep unexplored caverns of the vast literature of mysticism, they are likely to confuse and bewilder him, preventing as they do the clear understanding or formulation of ideas.

The author's style is likely to add to the bewilderment for he never talks down to the reader; never stops to explain; but carries on in his lofty philosophical vein. True, the vision of men like Aurobindo, Tagore, Vivekananda, Pascal, Blake, Goethe and the others included in this book cannot be reduced easily to everyday language. But still one feels the author ought to have made an effort to make his essays less abstruse to the layman, unversed in the complexities of philosophic speculation. For the rest, they represent a very welcome contribution to the literature of mysticism!

"HEROES"

SHORT biographical and historical sketches of some great Indians from the subject matter of "Heroes Who Made History" by V. B. Kulkarni. The scope of the book has been confined to a period of some five centuries, beginning with the advent of the Moghuls and ending with the Indian Mutiny of 1857; and all the twenty-five men and women selected for study have in some way or the other graced the traditions of Indian chivalry during those five hundred years.

The selection is catholic in its variety and is truly representative. It includes men and women of different communities and dynasties; the great Moghul and Mohammedan rulers Babar, Sher Shah, Akbar and Haider Ali; the Sikh leaders Sangram Singh, Pratap Singh, Raj Singh, Guru Gobind Singh and Ranjit Singh; the flower of Maharatta manhood—Shivaji, Tanaji Mallusare, the Peshwas, Baji Rao and Madhav Rao, Sindhia and Holkar; the revolutionary Tantia Tope; the Rajput Durgadas Rathor; and last but not the least the great Indian women of those ages who will ever be an inspiration to Indian womanhood—Rani Durgavati, Chand Bibi, and Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi.

The author has given us interesting historical sketches about some little known figures of Indian history. One is glad that he has not stuck throughout to dry historical details but has had the wisdom to make his studies vigorous and elastic enough to include commentary and interesting incidents in the lives of his men and women. However, the sketches often lose their objectivity and their sense of proportion in a degree of hero-worship and this tends to deprive his book of historical balance. Doubtless the men and women he has selected for study have been outstanding in one way or another; but one feels that most of them do not have the stature in Indian history to admit of biographical treatment!

BOOKS IN BRIEF

THE FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN Published by the Manager of Publications, Government of India. Price Rs. 2 as. 12. Pages 295.

FOURTH YEAR OF FREEDOM. Published by the All-India Congress Committee, New Delhi. Price Rs. 3. Pages 224

WHITE BOOK. Published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Government of Yugoslavia. Pages 181.

SURVEY OF THE BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR. Published by the London Times. Price 2sh. 6d. Pages 72.

THE high-power Planning Commission appointed by the Government of India has now done its work and has submitted a draft outline of the first five year plan for the economic development of the country. This draft outline has been divided into three parts: in the first part the authors explain their approach to planning; in the second they present the salient features of the Five Year Plan; and the third part deals with problems of policy and administration.

"The Fourth Year of Freedom" is an Indian National Congress publication and surveys the progress made by both country and party in the fourth year of independence from August 1950 to August 1951. Messages from the Chief Ministers of the various States and a special chapter on the Planning Commission Draft Report have also been included.

The first rift in the Iron Curtain and the solidarity of the Cominform countries of Eastern Europe has been provided by Tito's Yugoslavia. That country is gradually drifting away from the Soviet bloc and towards the Western bloc and now its Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued a White Book, containing evidence — documentary and otherwise — that purports to show the aggressive activities of the Governments of the U.S.S.R., Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania against Yugoslavia.

The London Times has brought out a souvenir that is at once a survey of the British Industries Fair of 1951 and a review of a century of British industry in the years between the two great Exhibitions of 1851 and 1951. Articles on the different aspects of British industries and on the various British industries have been written by experts and general information for visitors to the Fair has also been included.

P. D.

Apartheid, A Racist Cauldron

S. AFRICA GOES WHITE HARRENVOLK CRAZY

CRAWLING across a thousand miles of dry, cold veld, the "zoo" trains take back South Africa's legislators and every species of official from the parliamentary capital, Cape Town, to the bureaucratic stronghold of the country, Pretoria. In the satchels of the ministers is a fresh batch of oppressive laws forced through the world's most undemocratic legislature by methods which have sent a chill of alarm into every section of the nation except the small, cast-iron minority in control. Together with the other statutes piled up since Dr. Malan's Nationalists gained power in 1948, the new measures virtually complete the blueprint for turning South Africa into one vast slave-labour camp, writes the author in the "Nation".

While Parliament was in session, the Dutch Reformed churches dogmatized that the right to vote was a privilege given by God and could be rightly exercised only by civilized Christians. The definition cut out all persons of African race and all "coloured" persons. The pattern of events became clear: another general advance on all fronts was being opened by the Broederbond, the secret society of the Nationalist leadership which is steering the country toward its goal of a one-party, one-race, one-language fascist dictatorship.

The Dutch Reformed churches look after the theocratic and "spiritual" operations of the Broederbond. In their eyes a Christian is an Afrikaner Calvinist or one who accepts the "mastership" "(baasskap)" of the Afrikaners. With the Calvinist God barring the non-white races from democratic rights, the political wing of the Broederbond got busy in Parliament to force through laws to this effect.

Deprived Of Vote

One law disfranchised the million-strong minority of mixed or coloured race, though they have a considerable common ancestry with the white Afrikaners and have enjoyed the vote for a hundred years, evidently in ignorance of the Divine will. This law was passed in violation of the South African constitution, which under historical "intrenched clauses" requires a two-thirds' majority for any change in the political rights of the coloured people. The coloured minority lose their vote but will be allowed to send four white representatives to Parliament.

A striking feature of the opposition to the coloured disfranchisement bill was a nation-wide outburst of demonstrations led by white veterans of the Second World War who had helped smash fascism and Nazism from Abyssinia to the River Po. Hundreds of thousands of people paraded through the streets of the cities. Brown and black marched at the side of white ex-soldiers for the first time since they had sweated across North Africa and up through Italy. They marched at night, carrying torches. There was something desperate and ominous about it. The red, smoky flares of diesel oil were patches of light against an all-embracing blackness.

The movement was headed, briefly, by a many-times-decorated ace pilot of the Battle of Britain—one of Churchill's "few"—with the same name as the Prime Minister. Group-Captain Malan—'Sailor" Malan, he is called—

BY R. K. COPE.

Parliament. The latest act enables the government without trial or inquiry to brand as a Communist anyone who at any time, even fifty years ago, advocated any of the objects of Communism.

Definition of a Communist is virtually anyone the government says is a Communist. Once so branded, a man may be banished or deprived of his civil rights. He has no recourse to the courts.

Nobody who has ever opened his mouth in public is safe unless he kotows to Malan, as one notorious ex-Communist does—and has been rewarded with a seat in the Senate.

The witch-hunt started immediately with an investigation of the newspaper "Guardian" by a board of three Afrikaners. The paper has been a consistent opponent of the Nationalists and champion of the coloured people. Its suppression is regarded as certan. Every other newspaper can see that it faces the fate of Argentina's "Prensa" either bend the knee to Baal or be liquidated. During the debates on this bill one of the leading Nationalist anti-Semites, von Moltke, said that if clergymen preached the Christian doctrine of equality of all men, thereby encouraging Communism, they should be brought to heel.

The objections of Marshal Smuts's former Minister of Justice, the Honourable Harry Lawrence, were answered by the raucous jibe of a backbencher: "In ten years you'll be hanged!"

The government party is exerting intimidation through a Press Commission. Among the purposes of the commission is to inquire into the activities of foreign correspondents who keep the outside world informed of what goes on in South Africa. Dr. Malan is enraged that the great newspapers of the world presume to criticize his policy. The correspondents can perhaps be brought into line, but the world press has only to use his own words or to quote the text of successive Nazi-like laws.

The Prime Minister has declared he will secede from the British Commonwealth and set up a rump republic if the British papers do not cease their criticism. He hates the United Nations and finds himself uncomfortable in a world that is two-thirds coloured. He would like to secede from the world.

He has his own Monroe Doctrine. He wants all Africa safe for the white-Herrenvolk creed of the Broederbond. The 150,000,000 dark folk of the north give him nightmares.

Ghetto Act

The Nationalists plans for the black man emerged clearly during the six months of Parliament's session. In defiance of a resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, Malan officially proclaimed the Group Areas Act, known as the ghetto law. By this measure all races are eventually to be separated and bolted and barred from any contact with one another—except that between white master and black servant. The proclamation has had no effect as yet save to paralyze thousands of property transactions because nobody knows where the ghettos will be.

Three more bills followed: one to tighten up generally the labour bondage of the black man, another to push him back into a parody of primitive tribalism, and a third empowering white owners of land to uproot black families settled on it. "The government makes us like homeless birds in our own country," said a Xhosa leader in Cape Town. More ominous was the remark of a Zulu leader in Natal. "I look upon myself as a defeated person who will one day win back his freedom despite the barriers set up by political legislation". Senator W. G. Ballinger, the Native Representative in Parliament, complained bitterly that the so-called "slave-labour bill" was "a measure to tighten up in every respect the laws that are now grinding so harshly upon the native people of this country." This bill was held over until next year.

The most subtly repressive of the three bills is the Bantu Tribal Authorities Act, which attempts to revive the shattered functions of primitive tribal society. But tribal society was pagan. Its cohesion was insured by ancestor-worship based on a semi-nomadic, and hence warlike, cattle culture. The Bantu today are very largely Christian; they have no freedom of movement; they are disarmed, defenseless, and for the most part landless. The Nationalists would specifically deny the black man the rights conferred by education and Christianity. Stripped of verbiage, the Tribal Authorities Act uses the black man for his own undoing. It is the Nazi technique of the infamous "Judenrat". From their ghettos, the phony tribal authorities will be expected to deliver up their people for labour, taxation, or any purpose for which they are wanted. No wonder the Bantu leaders are considering steps to defeat the working of the law. In Natal Province the militant African Congress signalized a new phase of solidarity against the oppressor by electing to its leadership a Zulu chief, A. J. Luthulie.

Natives Inflamed

Dr. Malan's government has a pathetic faith in the efficacy of laws. Every problem, it believes, from sexual immorality to thought control, can be solved by passing an act. But laws too often remain mere paper while the intractable reality is untouched—the reality of a small hated white minority imbedded in the vital mass of Africa's millions.

The awakening of Africa is inevitable. Here are peoples of undreamed-of talents, resources, and solidarity. The achievements of individual Negroes in the New World indicate their capacities. It is not strange that the Malan government bans American Negro publications and prevents the importation of films or magazines showing Negroes in positions of equal dignity with whites.

Christianity for Africans is an original experience. It lives among them as a deep and palpable faith, gaining emotional power, no doubt, by a tinge of more naive beliefs inherited from pagan forefathers. Theirs is a primitive Christianity in the sense that it is equalitarian, the creed of the oppressed. Freedom is no sleazy catchword to these people but a passion that stirs them with gathering force. And Malanism is the extreme expression of what stands between Africa and freedom.

POLAR BEAR BUT IN FLOWERS

Hundreds of thousands of blooms were used in the great parade of the flowers through the streets of Amsterdam into the Olympic Stadium. There were dozens of cars—each representing a country—France, Belgium, Netherlands, America, Russia, Sweden, Germany etc. All the nurserymen of Aalsmeer have been working day and night preparing the beautifully decorated cars...

The Polar bear and the Igloo made an attractive setting for one of the cars in the great parade.

HE CAUGHT HIS TEETH

False teeth, despite the advance of science, are not the perfect implements for chewing that dentists would have us believe. All of us know friends who have the greatest difficulty getting accustomed to them. Many find them so uncomfortable that they remove them when they eat. That is what a woman at Bonnyrigg did recently, and when she cleared away she threw her teeth, with the remains of the meal, into the stove.

The local committee has refused to replace them free of charge. Nor will they replace those which a labourer, carrying a hod, lost when he sneezed. The teeth flew out of his head and between the narrow walls of a foundation and could not be recovered.

Sneezing is a common cause of losing false teeth. The writer once saw a man sneeze on a crowded platform at Clapham Junction, and his dentures flew out out and skidded across the concrete, much to his embarassment.

On one occasion George Mobey, the Surrey wicket-keeper, was playing at Chesterfield when a ball from Alec Bedser flew fast and high. Mobey jumped back and jerked his head, and both ball and his dentures landed safely in his gloves. The team and the crowd could hardly stop laughing.

Last Big Blow

A policyholder had died, and an insurance inspector called on the widow with the cheque. He was a rather heavily-built man, and when he sat down on the chair indicated by her, he burst an air cushion on it.

To this horror, the widow gave way to a terrible flood of tears. His offer to replace the cushion did nothing to lessen her grief.

"A new one will never be the same!" she sobbed. "My poor dear husband blew that one up with practically his last breath."

MEN OF THE DAWN

Progress is a very recent invention. In the age of Queen Elizabeth and William Shakespeare, men believed that the race was in a state of chronic decay. In spite of printing, the compass and gun-powder, the earlier was considered the riper world. Those who actually lived through what we have learnt to regard as one of the most brilliant and progressive epochs of all history regarded themselves as men of decadence. We, on the contrary, regard ourselves as men of the dawn and the threshhold, an army in advance, not in retreat. It remains to be seen what the judgment of future historians will be.

—ALDOUS HUXLEY.

ART NOTES

By D.G. Vyas.

Result of film inquiry—Committee's approach to artistic aspect—Indian arts on screen—Machinery for film planning—Distinctions of the Indian film—No tax on drama, music and dance—Need of research in arts.

THE future of Indian arts has to be considered seriously in consequence of the strong hold acquired by the film on the public mind.

Apprehension about it has to be entertained, because in India the film is recognised and demanded predominently as a means of entertainment and missed by many as a vehicle of arts. The result is that the average Indian film is supremely indifferent to the quality of arts which it exploits freely.

Confluence Of Arts

The talkie is a happy blend of arts involving co-operation of various artists. It begins and ends with art. The theme, story, plot and dialogues constitute the region of drama. Among other arts, music and dance have been considered to be indispensable components of the Indian film. The film is a peculiar industry inasmuch as the approach to it from the angle of art can never be dispensed with. From this point of view, the report of the Film Inquiry Committee appointed by the Government of India makes a disappointing reading.

The Committee appears to have endeavoured to touch the artistic aspect of the film. It found that the emphasis laid on entertainment by producers was an excuse for the poverty of art. It has recognised the film as an interpretation of life through art and as a vehicle of artistic expression, but then the committee preferred to leave art to its fate and proceeded to outline the planning of the film as an industry.

As film Arts

Music and dance have been recognised as distinct film varieties, but the basis of such classifications has not been explained. This much is, however, obvious that both have challenged the classical standards. As regards music, the appropriateness of the situation, tune and tala is mostly disregarded. The "stereotyped form", which it has assumed, also shows frequently on its surface, ugly patches of ill-understood western music. The immense popularity, which it has gained, constitutes a serious danger to the country's classical music.

The position of dance is equally deplorable. What is popularly known as the film dance is mostly techniqueless and suggests reversion to the dancing girl type with a strong tendency towards vulgarity in movements, gestures, expressions and costumes. This form, dragged out of the obscurity in which it had passed, is assigned to any character irrespective of its status and to any situation. The wordings of the song, which accompanies it, accentuate its unhealthy effect.

Some brilliant exception to the current trends of film music and dance have been provided by a few producers. In them, a happy reversion to classical tunes and the classical technique of dance has been noticed, but such a commendable effort has not succeeded in diverting the course of music and dance in the right channels. Such exceptions have incidentally furnished refutation of the argument that classical music and dance are not suitable for the film. The defiance of correct standards of these arts is partly due to ignorance and partly to the lack of proper guidance.

The Film Inquiry Committee has taken notice of the unhealthy trends of music and dance. As regards the former, its attention was focussed on the absurdity of situations and indifference in quality. In the case of dance, it had in view the genuine Indian dance—classical as well as folk, but in the end it failed to suggest ways and means to improve the quality of both, although it felt, in reference to music, that time had come for intervention by the state.

Correctives-Old And New

Censorship was believed to be a corrective of the ills of the film industry, but, so far, it has not succeeded in raising the literary and artistic tone of the average film. Now the Committee has suggested a new formula—the Production Code Administration—on the American model as an effective corrective of the shortcomings of the industry. The Administration will lay down and enforce a code of production. It is conceived to be a machinery which ostentatiously aims at guiding production from the very initial stage of the selection of the theme. One would be interested to know whether the Administration is expected to offer guidance also in the matter of music and dance. The Committee's report is silent on this point.

Precensorship, which is contemplated by the Committee in this particular recommendation, is a highly specialised work to be entrusted only to real experts. The selection of the personnel of the Administration implies thorough search in order to pick up men of ability and integrity, but experience has shown that the Government does not exercise sufficient care while selecting personnel of the bodies appointed for the purposes of the film.

Man-Power For Machinery

For the posts of the Chairman of the Film Council and Production Code Administration, the emphasis is laid on judicial status and attainments. The knowledge of languages of the screen, drama and arts is not mentioned as one of the qualifications. Perhaps it is regarded as unessential. Presumably these posts are intended to provide for re-employment of retired officials and judges though they may be strangers to the domain of the film. One would like to know why judicial knowledge is considered indispensable for the Chairman of the Production Code Administration whose work will be specialised and of a highly technical nature.

As regards the non-official nominees, no criterion seems to have been set for their appointments. A few politician-dilettanti have to be provided inspite of the several appointments already accepted by them. They like to be everywhere and also in the bodies concerned with the film and arts. And then several laymen, who do not hesitate to dabble in matters artistic, are easily available as they are in search of appointments to the censor boards and committees for artistic and cultural subjects. The Government, therefore, finds not much difficulty in selecting non-officials as nominees and in composing the various personnel.

No Undue Interference

It is not desirable that censorship or precensorship should be left to the judgment of politician-dilettanti or laymen. Some of the producers and directors who are known to have been experts in their line, will have to be at the mercy of those whose place should have been in the audience and not in the personnels of responsible committees. The freedom of expression in art which must be conceded particularly to such artists will be unduly interfered with by the eccentricity of the authority which they will have to face. Such an eventuality will block the way of the Indian film to progress. If the objective of precensorship is guidance, it can be achieved without imposition of a rigid authority.

Since the Government has not attached, to the film, the seriousness which it deserves, laymen and politician-dilettanti have looked upon duties connected with the film as social work or leisure-hour occupation. There is no wonder, therefore, if the Inquiry Committee missed to deal with the artistic aspect of the film thoroughly. In the circumstances like these, it is difficult to understand how precensorship, which will be a much more difficult undertaking, will be handled. If left in inexperienced hands, it will degenerate into interference; and the film industry has lost no time in sounding a warning against such an eventuality.

Distinctive Ensemble

What should be the distinguishing features of the film if it is to be styled as Indian? This is a point of great importance as it impinges upon the sphere of arts. The film should provide a realistic portrayal of Indian life and culture and should lay emphasis on the correct standards of the different arts which enter into its ensemble. The Committee has noted the lack of naturalness and realism in social pictures and also the lack of perspective in historical and mythological pictures. In this connection it should have made positive statements.

The Committee should have visualised and recorded its impression of what the Indian film should be like from the literary, dramatic and artistic point of views; but it could not do so, because there was none in its personnel to plead for art. Since the film has to depend upon various arts in order to acquire a distinctive character, arts have to depend upon it, to some extent, for their future. The state of interdependence demands, for the sake of efficiency on both sides, formulation of correct standards of different arts. When the artistic aspect of the film was cursorily examined by the committee, doubts have to be entertained whether the Film Council and Production Code Administered would at all be competent to deal with arts and the film in relation to them.

Exemption From Tax

The Government of Madras has set a commendable precedent in exempting music and dance from the operation of the entertainment tax. In response to the demand from the public, it has granted exemption to registered and approved music sabhas for the performances of music and dance organised by them. Announcing this decision, the Finance Minister declared that the Government had acted in pursuance of the policy of fostering the growth of arts like music and dance. It is now, for the other states to encourage music, dance and drama at least by foregoing the entertainment tax on them.

So far as the state of Bombay is concerned, the Home Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai gave encouraging news, last month, in the Legislative Assembly that the question of exempting dramatic performances from the entertainment tax was under consideration of the Government though no concrete proposals had been received by the Government in that behalf. Now the Government has before it a concrete proposal. The Mumbace Marathi Sahitya Sangh has made out, in a memorandum submitted by it to the Government, a strong case for exemption from the entertainment tax to dramatic performances as the minimum encouragement for the revival of the theatrical art. The Government, it is hoped will respond to the public demand by granting exemption to drama as well as music and dance.

Resurrection Of The Stage

The need of the revival of the stage was also stressed by the Film Inquiry Committee, as it thought that the stage could be of help to the screen and would as well be conducive to cultivation of the aesthetive sense of the people. The Committee has expressed the hope that the stage should receive the greatest stimulas from the popular and state patronage. It should have, at least, indicated the way in which the state patronage could be extended in the stage movement. It was refreshing to read the Committee's views on the value of the stage, while it was dealing with the Film which has never hesitated to render dramatic art homeless by encrocching upon its theatres.

The Committee has recommended diversion of 10 per cent of the net income derived from the entertainment tax towards reorganisation of the film industry. The Government should have no difficulty in accepting this recommendation. It has to be remembered in this connection that so long as a part of the income from the entertainment tax is contributed by drama, dance and music, it will not be fair to divert their share to the Film. As long as exemption is not granted to these arts in all the states they must be considered eligible for the benefits of the entertainment tax which the Committee has recommended only for the film.

Research In Arts

Stress was laid by Professor Nilkanth Shastri in his presidential address to the All-India Oriental Conference at Lucknow on the need of study in India's ancient past. A glance through the corridors of the hoary past readily rests on arts awaiting investigation. The scope of research in an Indological Research Institute of the type recommended by Professor Nilkanth Shastri will, therefore, have to be extended to different arts. The research if carried out in arts should be exhaustive and should have the stamp of authenticity. Apart from the academic interest which is usually attached to such research work its result should be conducive to integration of art in life and to exposure of the sophisticated current trends which are paraded as developments.

Referring to the moral crisis in the country, Professor Nilkanth Shastri deprecated the tendency to run after alien models or to depend too much upon the foreign aid. For India, the way out of the crisis, he thought, was to regain her freedom of spirit. As a means to achieve this end, he rightly pleaded for restoration of classics to a place of honour in the educational system. The time has come when classics, which have been regarded as subjects of an optional language to be learnt through English, should be assigned a place of prominence in education. With the knowledge of arts and classics widely disseminated, life in modern India will be enriched and will be really artistic and cultured. It will thereby develop the strength to resist the glamour of Western Models and fashions.

'A STEP TO WATCH FOR'

Little in 'Nashville Tennaserim'

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

DIWALI Greetings to all my sisters and brothers. May the lights drive out from us every kind of darkness—the outer as well as the inner—and illuminate our hearts, to forgive and forget such things as we should, and to start afresh our sojourn on the path of virtue and well doing. May thus Happiness come to stay with us and throughout the world!

On this occasion, perhaps it will be best for all of us to repeat together the following prayer:

May the Forces of Light bring illumination to all mankind
May the spirit of human brotherhood be spread abroad
May men of goodwill meet together in co-operation everywhere
May forgiveness, freedom and wise re-construction be the keynote with every man at this time
And may we all have guidance and strength to play well our part!

Educational Trip

About one hundred and twenty-five children and workers of the Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari Unit left Bombay last week for an educational trip to Mathura, Vaindravan, Agra, Fatehpur Sikri and Delhi. By the time you read this, perhaps they will have returned. At Agra Dada wrote to them as follows:—

It was a joy to see you in a happy and cheerful mood last night when you entrained for your trip at the Bombay Central Railway Station. You will have a very nice opportunity to see certain ancient monuments and modern architecture of our beautiful country. Such a trip, besides being educational, will foster in you the real spirit of brotherhood. Need I remind you that in Balkan-ji-Bari, all its members are sisters and brothers to each other? May you return from your trip fully enlightened and further confirmed of that fellow feeling? My sweet remembrances to one and all of you!

And at Delhi, Dada wrote to them as follows:—

By this time you must be in Delhi. Here, apart from having a first hand view of the capital of our country, you will have the privilege of visiting Rajghat and the Rashtrapati Bhawan, and our beloved Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru will be at Tea to your party. Of course you will uphold the honour of your own organisation Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh—there as everywhere else. I am sure you have grown wiser and richer in your experience and education. And now you may be preparing to return here. Please let me know the date and time of your arrival so that I may come to receive you at the Railway Station. I expect to find you as smiling and happy as you were when you left this place. So, more when we meet.....My loving remembrances to each one of you!

Children's Day Celebrations

Here are a few more reports of the Annual Children's Day celebrations. Nasik Balkan-ji-Bari had a whole day programme which started with the Flag Salutation. There were short stories on Balkin-ji-Bari by the President, Shri J. U. Madnani, about Dr. Annie Besant, by Shri L. M. Chetwani, and about Mahatma Gandhi by Shri J. G. Daney. The Secretary, Shri N. U. Pokardasani gave a brief report of the work of his Unit. Then there were games and a drama enacted by children. Shri V. N. Naik, M.L.A. presided over the function. Lemondrops and note-books were distributed to the children. In the afternoon, the members had a picnic at Gyan Baug, where after taking lunch and rest, they had again a programme of games and variety entertainments. Then they had tea, and the party returned to Panchwati.

The Calcutta Balkan-ji-Bari organised an exhibition of children's arts and crafts and an Anand Bazaar as well as a variety show. Besides materials from the Central Balkan-ji-Bari Unit, they were also received from the Calcutta Girls High School and the St. Thomas School. The Exhibition and Bazaar were declared open by Acharya J. B. Kripalani, and they remained open throughout the day when large crowds came to visit them. A Radiogram was in use all the day and it was very much enjoyed by everyone. On the occasion of the variety Entertainment, speeches on the work of the Balkan-ji-Bari and the life of Mahatma Gandhi were delivered by Shrimati R. P. Lakhani, Shri S. C. Chakravarty, Shri Girdharilal Gidwani and Shrimati Gul Gulab.

More than one thousand persons attended the programme arranged by the Rajasthan Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari at Jaipur. The items of the programme consisted of Gandhi Puja, Gandhi Utati, scenes from Balkan-ji-Bari Activities, dances, games demonstrations of drill, recitations, dramatics, solo songs, etc. Toys and other articles were distributed to children, and the President, Shrimati Parvati Malani, in her talk on the occasion, gave a short history of the Balkan-ji-Bari and explained its aims and objects. The function lasted for about two hours and was a great success.

LULLABY

Go to sleep, my little one,
Night is here, and day is done.
No more little birdies peep
So, now it's time to go to sleep.
Go to sleep, my little dear,
Come now. Mother is right here.
Way out in the green grass deep,
All the little creatures sleep.

Victory Within A Dream

The following sketch, written by Mary Patrica Pheasant (13 years), is reproduced by courtesy of the "American Girl"—

The sun sank slowly beyond the swirl of the gleaming waters. Little waves sent ripples over the horizon. A small ship, lone in the mighty sea, swayed with the current slowly letting out the long lengths of golden cable.

One man stood at the helm, peering back through the mist. He was about thirty-seven, but an air of perseverance and determination made him seem older than he actually was. At last his dream was being fulfilled. He must not fail again. The hope of closer connections with relatives abroad must become a reality.

He scanned the sky; suddenly land loomed out of the fog. He could discern small houses along the shore and dots of light far in the distance. Was it really there, or was it just another nightmare? Would he reach land or would the frail cable break and their hopes be dashed for the fourth time?

A warning buoy sounded its bell to the east, and he felt the ship turn as expert hands guided it toward the approaching land. Then as the boat slowly edged to the dock, he felt a strange sensation. He had succeeded: at last his long-cherished dream was accomplished.

He watched figures move toward them through the dusk, but he was unaware of his surroundings. He was thinking of his success, for Cyrus Field had earned the right to stand among America's greatest, the inventor of the first Atlantic cable.

A Playmate

One mild evening young Reynard stole out of his den in the double hedge and stood listening in the starlight. "I wish I had someone to play with and go adventuring with," he said.

He had been feeling lonely for quite a time. Although at first it had been tremendously exciting to leave his mother and brothers in the autumn and live by himself, he was now tired of being alone.

"I'll call and see if anyone will come out and play," he said now. And "Ough! Ough! Ough!" he barked.

From the water meadows came a clear, fluting whistle.

"Bother!" cried Reynard. "That's Otter. He likes to play in the water, and it's much too chilly for that." So he did not answer.

Presently he tried again. "Ough! Ough! Ough!" he barked. "Who'll come out and play?"

This time, from the wood, came a rumbling grunt.

"Bother!" said Reynard again. "That's Badger. And his idea of a game just now is 'Hunt-the-bluebell-bulbs,' then home to bed!" So again he did not answer.

Presently he barked a third time. And then, from over the rim of the hill came a ringing yell of welcome.

"Hurrah!" cried Reynard. "That's the Vixen who was born in the next oak wood. I wondered if she were around!" And off he dashed through field and fallow till he reached the hilltop.

There, peeping from behind a tree, was, indeed, the beautiful Vixen. "Let's play Tig," she cried at once. "You can't catch me!"

Eventually, of course, he did. Then they played Hide-and-Seek, and Follow-the-Leader. And so every night onwards, Reynard and his newly-found companion played and adventured together, and young Reynard was never lonely again.

Only E

Have you ever come across a story — the "Legend of Eve," which contains more than five hundred words having no other vowel but E? This is its first sentence—

Men were never perfect, yet the three brethren Veres were ever esteemed, respected, revered, even when the rest, whether the select few, whether the mere herd, were left neglected.

This verse was also included:

Ere the green reed be red,
Sweet, Eve, be never wed;
Ere be green the red cheek,
Never wed thee, Eve meek.
Naturally.

Our parrot speaks until its hoarse;
In polysyllables, of course.

HAMLET — A COMEDY

The proud parents received a letter from their son who was at school.

"Dear Mum and Dad," read Father, "I wish you could have been here to see the play that the dramatic society put on. We did 'Hamlet.' A lot of parents came, and although some of them had seen it before they laughed just the same."

FIT-BITS

There was an old man of Jalpaiguri
Who, on being introduced to PANI-PURI,
Took one greedy bite,
And dropped it in fright
Saying, "Give me one without any curry."

* *

There was a Professor named C.U.T. Fool
Who spoke in accents he thought beautiful:
The pupils did cheer,
Because the exam was near—
Not that they agreed or were dutiful.

* *

There was a young chap called K. K. Mistri
who took up the study of advanced chemistry:
By way of a prop
He drank an acid drop—
His present whereabouts look a mystery.

Balkan-Ji-Bari

Brother M. Padmanabhan, Dindigul, sent the solution of the Numbers puzzle too late. We hope he shall not be late again!

Shri Tirth Saonani, Shrimati Vidya Motani, Shrimati Gomi Sabhani and Shri Shavak Bhojraj visited Ambarnath and saw the Ordnance Factory kindergaten class activities there. Later, they visited Kalyan Camp, where a Balkan-ji-Bari workers' meeting was held.

The Gujerat Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari arranged the American Children's Gifts Distribution function at Bhavnagar, under the presidentship of Shri Ramanlal Trivedi, Collector of Gohilwad.

You are cordially invited to join the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akil Hind Balak Sangh, if you are not already enrolled in it. Please send for its particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing one anna stamp for postage. Dada will be glad also to receive your small contributions for publication in this "Corner". Well, you may write to him anything you like!

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

AMERICAN CHILDREN'S GIFTS

Shrimati Indira Gandhi distributing American children's gifts to Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls at Delhi.

LOCATE THESE "MEN OF WORDS"

1	M	E	N							
2		M	E	N						
3			M	E	N					
4				M	E	N				
5					M	E	N			
6						M	E	N		
7							M	E	N	
8								M	E	N

1. **Those who are thus we can't believe;**
   Their tricky aim is to deceive
2. **If we find, when we dissect it,**
   A statement's false, this will correct it.
3. **Of these we're sure of only three;**
   Some claim a fourth one there must be.
4. **Nagging one makes him depressed.**
   This spurs us on to do our best.
5. **This word describes enormous size,**
   Applied to buildings or to lies.
6. **A thing when strange, mysterious,**
   We usually define it thus.
7. **This to a covering is applied.**
   It's often tough as elephant's hide.
8. **We often call them by this name,**
   When the land they spring from is the same.

Transform each of the "men" above into a word of ten letters by filling the blank spaces with the proper letters. A clue to each word is given in the rhyme given alongside.

After completing the eight words, write them on a postcard, and mention your full name, address, age and whether boy or girl, and post it to Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, within ten days from today.

Only boys and girls upto eighteen years' age should send the solutions. To the senders of correct solutions, Dada will be glad to send a surprise present.

FUNCTION AT CALCUTTA

H. E. Dr. K. N. Katju, Governor of West Bengal, gave away American children's gifts to Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls at Calcutta.

When Churchill Met Stalin

(Continued from Page 4)

confusion abroad in the Middle East in those critical days, with so much burning of secret documents going on at the Cairo Embassy and the military headquarters that, as a wag put it, it semed like a permanent Ash Wednesday. I know that among the R.A.F. the feeling was that we had done everything possible to check Rommel's advance and that some changes in the Army command were bound to come.

To everybody, the appearance to Mr. Churchill himself among us acted like a tonic; never have I heard such spontaneous cheers.

Along with the great events that are unfolded—and this is what gives the whole of "The Second World War" its unique flavour—are what I may call the asides of history, those behind-the-scenes glimpses of the chief actors. Stalin, Molotov, Roosevelt, Eisenhower (introduced to Mr. Churchill for the first time in Washington), Montgomery, Alexander, de Gaulle and Giraud (with their "shotgun marriage" at the Casablanca Conference, as wary of each other as two cats on a garden wall)...they are not just names in these pages, but personalities with foibles and peculiarities as human as the author's own.

IN MOSCOW

What a pity the Russian man-in-the-street cannot read Mr. Churchill's account of his meetings with Stalin and Molotov.

As he flew towards Moscow, he tells us that he pondered on my mission to this sullen, sinister Bolshevik State I had once tried so hard to strangle at its birth, and which, until Hitler appeared, I had regarded as the mortal foe of civilized freedom. What was it my duty to say to them now? General Wavell, who had literary inclinations, summed it all up in a poem. There were several verses, and the last line of each was: "No Second Front in nineteen forty-two". It was like carrying a large lump of ice to the North Pole.

When it came to face-to-face discussions with Stalin, this topic of "No Second Front in forty-two" was hardly a comfortable one. The Russians semed incapable of realizing that the Channel made any difference to a landing in France. Stalin, however, we read, "sat up and grinned" when he was told of the plan to invade North Africa and so roll up Italy:

To illustrate my point I had meanwhile drawn a picture of a crocodile, and explained to Stalin with the help of this picture how it was our intention to attack the soft belly of the crocodile as we attacked his hard snout. And Stalin, whose interest was now at a high pitch said: "May God prosper this undertaking."

These may strike one as strange sentiments coming from Stalin; but Stalin gave Mr Churchill other surprises, too. One night, they became involved in an impromptu party, with Stalin's red-haired daughter laying the table while her suddenly-genial father uncorked an array of bottles. He then sent for Molotov, saying: "There is one thing about Molotov—he can drink!"

STALIN'S HUMOUR

It must have been quite a party. Dish after dish came in to be pecked at, while Stalin pulled Molotov's leg with such remarks as this, about his recent visit to America: "It was not to New York he went. He went to Chicago, where the other gangsters live." With such pleasantries (and "a considerable sucking-pig" on which Stalin "fell single-handed") the time passed between 8.30 p.m. and 2.30 the next morning. Three hours later Mr. Churchill was in the air on his way back to London.

While in Moscow Mr. Churchill was content to let the Russians look after his safety. Not so Molotov when he came to England. Even at Chequers, we are told, his room had been thoroughly searched by his police officers, every cupboard and piece of furniture and the walls and floors being maticulously examined by practised eyes. The bed was the object of particular attention; the mattresses were all prodded in case of infernal machines, and the sheets and blankets were rearranged by the Russians so as to leave an opening in the middle of the bed out of which the occupant could spring at a moment's notice instead of being tucked in. At night a revolver was laid out beside his dressing-gown.

I wonder what Molotov's reactions would have been if, like Mr. Churchill in Washington, he had learned that one of the plain-clothes men guarding him, having been caught fingering a pistol and muttering something about "doing him in," had turned out to be a lunatic. Mr Churchill himself seems to have been more nervous of Franklin Roosevelt's car-driving, for he had to do everything with his hands.

Mr Churchill, one feels, secretly enjoyed the dangers—and even the occasional discomforts—that his wartime travels brought. Those discomforts, however were not often acute. Even in the desert he was fed by Air Vice Marshal Coningham with food rushed by special car from Shepheard's Hotel (the R.A.F. always!) and by General Freyburg with "a scalding broth of New Zealand oysters." While he was enjoying the latter, Montgomery drove up.

At the end of this fourth volume, Mr. Churchill is flying back from North Africa.

The Germans knew he was there, of course, and when the regular commercial aircraft was about to leave Lisbon, we are told, "a thick-set man smoking a cigar walked up." The German agents signalled that Churchill was on board and the aircraft was shot down, among those killed being Leslie Howard, the actor. Mr Churchill's aircraft had meanwhile made a wide loop from Gibraltar, reaching home without incident.

A few weeks later the attack was launched on the soft belly of the crocodile, just as Mr Churchill had pictured it to Stalin in Moscow.

They Guard Khyber Pass

(Continued from Page 2)

tains that the British built 30 years ago.

It is now a ghost town, uninhabited except by a handful of 'khassadars', and plundered of all the baths, stoves, windows, and internal fittings we left beind when the battalions stationed there marched out for the last time.

When I flew over it recently at a height of about 50 ft. there was no sign of life, and but for the red corrugated iron roofs it resembled one of those military settlements left in Britain after the Roman legions had been called back to Italy.

At night bands like the Fakir of Ipi's men creep down from their mountain caves to carry off a bit more of the barbed-wire, or another door or two to use as firewood.

After close on a hundred years of bold and benevolent British rule the old Imperial days have ended.

"Does my practising make you nervy?" asked the man who was learning to play a saxophone.

"It did when I first heard the neighbours discussing it," replied the man next door, "but now I don't care what happens to you".

Sons Of Kashmir Take Up Arms

(Continued from Page 5)

the innocent people of Kash-

Peace Brigades

Though the Kashmir hostilities are long since over, the rank and file of the National Militia are still busy tackling national problems inside the State.

While it is the National Government which looks to the political aspect of these problems, it is the militia that takes care of the military side.

There are different sections attached to the Militia. The first Peace Brigade was formed in 1947 immediately after the release of Sheikh Abdulla. It consisted of volunteers of the National Conference. When attacked by tribesmen, more and more people got themselves enrolled as volunteers and increased the number of the Peace Brigades. The duty of these volunteers of the Peace Brigade was not merely to organise parades and drills but also to maintain internal peace and order. They actually restored the morale of the people in the most trying circumstances. Later Peace Brigades were formed in Jammu Province also, to impart training to the people in air-raid precautions and first-aid.

Women's Brigades

The Jammu and Kashmir National Militia also had a section or wing attached to it called the BAL SENA or the Children's Brigade. It was in Jhangar that the late Brigadier Usman for the first time organised the Bal Sena or Children's Brigade there. It consisted of boys upto the age of 14.

These young boys rendered valiant services during this national struggle for existence. While the Indian Army and the State Army were busy fighting on the various fronts and the National Militia volunteers were guarding the rear and the bases, the young members of the Children's Brigade were rushing from place to place carrying food and relief to the injured as well as patrolling the recaptured areas, and guarding the strategic bridges and roads. The State authorities later started a regular wing called the NAU NIHAL SENA. These boys were properly enrolled and classified and regularly trained in the use of rifles and other small arms.

There was another section closely allied to the National Militia, known as the Women's Defence Corps. It consisted of women of all ages and all positions, acting like full-fledged soldiers after a short training of a few months.

The most striking of these was Zoni Brigade under the leadership of Zoni, a peasant heroine of Kashmir's national struggle. It was a remarkable sight to see these peasant women of Kashmir marching in parade or drilling or collecting in the Eea Square of Srinagar town, preparing themselves to defend their rights and privileges.

Members of the Women's Wing of the National Militia also rendered admirable service and performed many a chivalrous deed.

Cultural Front

Besides the political training imparted to the various sections of the Kashmir National Militia by a specially appointed political commander there was a section attached to it — the Cultural Front — members of which carried on the work of propagation of the principles and ideals on which the National Militia was platform.—Copyright. INS.

Ingersoll Risked His All For Conviction

(Continued from Page 19)

but his stand enormously increased in the public mind his stature so. The time to be happy is now as an honest man.

He rejected all the prevailing religious beliefs and, instead of seeking salvation in the next world, pinned his faith to improving the lot of man in this. The existence of evil in the world, he held, deprives of all validity the theory of design on the part of an all-knowing, all-powerful and all-beneficent God. When asked how he would improve the scheme of the world he replied that he would for instance, make health catching rather than disease.

About myths and miracles he said:

A myth is the idealization of a fact; a miracle is a counterfeit of a fact.

Honest God

But, as a complete Humanist, he recognized that brain without heart is far more dangerous than heart without brain. The idea of God has been developed by man, and paraphrasing Pope's well-known line, he said that an honest God was the noblest work of man. He did not believe in the current creeds; he said his short creed was:—

Happiness is the only good. The way to be happy is to make others.

As a thoroughgoing Rationalist he had an intense faith in the continued progress of science, saying:—

A few years ago Science endeavoured to show that it was not inconsistent with the Bible; now Religion is endeavouring to prove that the Bible is not inconsistent with science.

The agnostic, he said had one faith; faith in man and his unmeasured potentialities.

Theology is a superstition, humanity, a religion.

He wrote to a young man:—

Nothing pleases me more than to receive letters from young men who have made up their minds to do their own thinking and to break the fetters of custom and superstition.

He wrote to Charles Watts:—

Nothing should be asserted that is not known; nothing should be denied, the falsity of which has not been, or cannot be demonstrated....Upon the great questions of origin, of destiny, of immortality, of punishment and rewards in other words, every honest man must say "I do not know".....Nothing is harder to bear than the egotism of ignorance, and the arrogance of superstition.

His granddaughter writes:—

He held that we should endeavour to ascertain moral laws and principles in precisely the same scientific spirit in which we seek to discover the facts and truths of chemistry or astronomy.

Freedom Test

He quoted Thomas Paine's saying:—

To argue with a man who has renounced his reason, is like giving medicine to the dead.

As a man interested in all current questions he expressed many opinions with which advanced thinkers of the present day would in general agree. He strongly protested against some action proposed to be taken at San Francisco against some Chinese resident in that city because it was contended that the Chinese "bring our 'holy religion' into disgust and contempt" by their religious practices.

He inquired:—

Why should we send missionaries to China if we cannot convert the heathen when they come here?

He was in favour of suicide in cases of incurable and painful diseases like cancer. As regards prohibition he said:—

Few people understand the restraining influence of liberty. Moderation walks hand in hand with freedom.

He was an ardent champion of the rights of women and was entirely opposed to the corporal punishment of children. He declared:—

I would rather die than strike my child, even with my hand, much less with whip or rod. My children never had from me an unkind word and they never gave me an unkind word.

He was not in favour of the legal and legislative panaceas advocated by the Socialists, but at the same time he expressed the broadly Socialist view that

when those who do the work own the machines, when those who toil control the inventions, then, and not till then, can the world be civilized or free.

Theosophy he regarded as "unadulterated nonsense" and he says that it resembled what was called Esoteric Buddhism.

When Mrs. Besant's child had been taken away from her on the ground of her Atheistic and Malthusian views, he had written sympathizing with her, saying:

You have been true to yourself, and your country has been false to you.

Ingersoll was a great admirer of Shakespeare, Burns, Shelley, Byron and Walt Whitman. He was fond of good living, if not of "high living." His Humanism, with its scepticism concerning a future life in another world, caused him to make the most of life in this. He had a particularly happy home, to which fact his letters bear continual testimony. Max O'Rell wrote:—

Ingersoll is not only America's greatest living orator, he is a great writer and a great thinker; an infusion, as it were, of Johnson, Voltaire and Milton. He possesses the logic of the first, the persiflage of the second, and some of the sublimity of the third....

What makes this man so formidable is not so much his eloquence, his quick repartee, his sarcasm, his pathos, his humour, it is above all the life he leads, the example he sets of all the domestic virtues.... His house is the home of the purest joys; it holds four hearts that beat as one.

Mark Twain knew him for 20 years and had held him, he wrote in as high honour as he had held any man.

The Letters of Robert G. Ingersoll. Edited by EVA INGERSOLL WAKEFIELD. (Philosophical Library, New York. 1951. 747 pp. dol. 7.50).

—The Aryan Path.

Business Of Getting Up

(Continued from Page 2)

pies to fellow-aspirants for the conquest of morning sloth.

But first I shall have to take down a card that is already on the wall. This has helped me chase away my guilt for many years. On it are written the lines of an unknown but wise man who offers encouragement and comfort to all those who are morning sluggards, with these words:

"When the morning riseth red,
Rise not thou but keep thy bed:
When the dawn is dull and grey,
Sleep is still the better way.
Beasts are up betimes? But then
They are beasts, and we are men."

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INDIA BUILDS TRAINER AIRCRAFT

HT-2 Uses Locally Made Undercarriage

BY C. N. SETHURAM

THE Hindustan Trainer HT-2 the first trainer aircraft designed and built in India by Indian engineers, was on official flight trials at the Hindustan Aerodrome recently.

The Trainer is unique in that its design combines the exacting specifications of the Air Force with the low cost of maintenance required by Flying Clubs.

AS an Air Force Trainer, the machine is designed to be fully aerobatic. The structure will be subjected to high stresses in these manoeuvres. For instance, in pulling out of a dive a plane will be subjected to a force up to six times the force of gravity. But the HT-2 has been stressed to ten times gravity, thereby having a factor of safety of 1.5.

The trainer can perform all manoeuvres such as a loop, spin, roll, steep turn, stalling, deep bank, and inverted flight with the full gross weight of 2,100 pounds.

For Flying Clubs the structure designed is very simple from a maintenance point of view. The sheet stringer combination which contains more parts has been replaced by the rib and skin construction.

Local Effort

The 'undercarriage' has assumed the dignity of separate industry abroad and aircraft-builders normally buy their requirements from sub-contractors. But the HT-2 is fitted with an undercarriage which has been designed and manufactured at the factory.

The Proto Type uses rubber in compression whereas the production model will have a hydraulic oleo strut. Thus the foundations of a satellite industry around the factory has been laid.

The fuselage is of semi-monocoque design and has a canopy with two hinged portions to get inside and out. A crash structure is provided to protect the pilots in case of nosing over. As far as the controls are concerned a novel feature is the conventional cable has been replaced by push-pull rod control. Cables normally stretch due to temperature variation and require constant re-rigging whereas the push-pull rod gives a positive effect and reduces the maintenance cost. Also they are provided with good bearings so that the feel of the control is excellent, which reduces the fatigue of the pilot.

Pilot's Seat

All controls are duplicated and instrument panels are identical both in the front and rear seat. The operation of the flap is done mechanically and allows any one of the pilots to use it and lock it in three different positions. The aeroplane is supported to be flown from the rear seat if flown low. But it is possible to fly it from the front seat by using a ballast weight on the rear seat. In the place of an extreme temperature variation the fabric or wood will shrink and warp and so will be unsuited as aircraft material. This has been avoided by making HT-2 an all-metal construction.

The Trainer has been so designed that all its components could be manufactured with equipment locally available. For instance in designing a spar instead of calling for an extrusion it is made out of sheet mettle stock and breaking operation.

Dimensions

The general dimension of HT-2 is overall span 35 ft. 2 in.; overall length, 25 ft. 5 in.; overall height, 9 ft. 6.5 in.; height-prop. hub. 6 ft.; clearance,—proptips, 2 ft. 8.5 in.; Landing gear, wheel base, 8 ft., main wheels, size 700-6, ribbed safety tread. Static load, 100, pounds. Tail wheel size, 8 smooth. Static load, 350 pounds.

The prototype will have an estimated maximum speed of 145 miles M.P.H. and crusing speed of 128 M.P.H. The rate of climb is 690 ft. per minute. It has a service ceiling of 15,700 ft. and a range of 300 miles.

PILOT GARLANDED

Capt. J. K. Munshi (third from left) who piloted the H.T.-2 was garlanded after the flight. Photo shows left to right: Mr. K. Sen Gupta, General manager of Hindustan Aircraft, Dr. V. M. Ghatage, Chief Designer, Capt. Munshi and Air Vice-Marshal S. Mukherjee.

READY FOR THE FLIGHT

Dr. V. M. Ghatage, Chief Designer, examining H.T.-2 before its official flight.

WHERE THE WILD RICE GROWS

THE Chippewa Indians call it 'manomin', meaning "good berry". It comes to the white man as wild rice, a delicacy usually served with pheasant, wild duck or venison, writes Ralph K. Andrist in 'The Christian Science Monitor'.

The ripening grainheads of wild rice wave above the blue waters of thousands of Minnesota and Wisconsin lakes, back through the woods where the roads run out and the only sounds in the twilight are the rustle of reeds and the eerie cry of a loon.

There, on an early September morning, you will see several boats drawn up on the shore of a litle lake and the smoke from a cooking fire floating lazily upward. There are a couple of birchbark wigwams, and several Indians are about, including half a dozen highly vocal children.

Harvest Camp

This is the rice camp of 70-year-old George Two-Bear. It was set up only a day or two earlier. Two-bear and his family brought everything in the boats: cooking utensils, a big kettle, rolls of birchbark for the wigwams. Besides Two-Bear and his wife there are two grown sons with their wives and children, and a cople of other men. These are not stoic story book Indians; they're as happy and excited about this annual trip as a farm family at the county fair.

After breakfast the harvesters go out in the boats in pairs. One poles the boat through the thick stands of rice plants. His kneeling partner—another man or squaw —bends the long stalks over the boat and taps the heads lightly with a stick to knock the kernels off. The bending and tapping go on in a steady rhythm and the bottom of the boat is soon filled. A pair of harvesters will collect 300 to 450 pounds in a day, and the harvest will last two or three weeks.

For Market

Most Indians sell the green rice unhulled but these Chippewas follow tradition and parch their rice before it goes to market. They spread it out to dry for one to four days, then dump it into an iron kettle over a wood fire and stir it vigorously until the hulls are loosened. Sometimes the hulls are removed by beating with a flail, but in this camp the children's moccasined feet do the job. The breeze does the winnowing, blowing away the light hulls; then the cleaned rice kernels, long slender and almost black, are put in birchbark baskets made on the spot.

The eating of the first rice of the harvest was a solemn ceremony in the old days when a good harvest was the only guarantee against winter hunger. Many Chippewas still heed the ancient rites, and so at the campfire this evening George Two-Bear, speaking the musical Ojibway language, thanks the Great Spirit for another good crop. Then the squaws ladle out the rice, cooked with game, and the First Feast is on.

Not many Indians today eat the wild rice they gather. The ever-rising price of the grain makes it hard to resist the temptation to sell the entire harvest. But some, like Two-Bear, save out a little for their own use. The Two-Bear family have eaten it all their lives, and nothing else quite takes its place.

Averting Havoc

It took the white man a while to discover that wild rice might be worth exploiting. When he did, motor-boats chugged through the rice beds with the effect of an elephant in a field of corn. A mechanical harvester, devised to get more grain in a hurry, ruined many rich beds and the crop was facing destruction.

Conservationists became alarmed. Without their rice, many Indians would become paupers. Also wild rice was the principal feed of migrating ducks and other wildfowl. The Indians unconsciously had been good conservationists. Their method of harvesting got only part of the rice, leaving some for the wildfowl, some to seed the next year's crop.

In 1939 Minnesota passed a law protecting wild rice. Harvesters now have to take out licenses. Harvest boats are limited in size, and motors are outlawed. Flails must not weigh more than a pound.

Today 80 percent of the wild rice harvested in the United States comes from Minnesota and the rest from Wisconsin. In these states many thousands of lakes provide suitable conditions for the crop: water two to four feet deep which is not swift-running, nor stagnant and not too warm.

As soon as the season begins, buyers make their way through the woods along indistinct trails to the camps where they bargain competitively for the crops. In an average year 500,000 pounds of wild rice are sold in Minnesota.

The retail price of wild rice ranges upward from dol. 1 per pound—but a little goes a long way. An ounce or so is more than enough to serve one person. Wild rice can be used whenever you would use its tame cousin, and when you taste it you will understand why George Two-Bear refuses to sell all his 'Manomin'.

Dialectics

Academician Lysenko was performing an experiment on the auditory nerve of the flea. He put the flea on his right hand and bade it jump to his left. It jumped, then jumped back again in response to a second command. Carefully he removed the flea's hind legs.

"Jump right!" he commanded. "Jump left"! But the flea did not budge.

"This proves scientifically," he said, "that a flea loses its sense of hearing when its legs are removed."

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